NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1809. [*No.* 2458.

A NEW NOVEL.

JUST from the press, and this day received and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 Long-Wharf*, a few copies of that new and excellent novel entitled, THADDEUS OF WARSAW, in 2 vols. 12mo. price only 2 Dollars.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Moses Seixas,

GRAND-MASTER.

A QUARTERLY Communication of the GRAND LODGE of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be holden at Mason's Hall, in Providence, on MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned, are requested to take notice, and give their punctual attendance accordingly.

By Order.

OTIS AMMIDON, *Grand Sec'ry:*

Providence, May 12, 5809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that the connexion in business, since May last, between him and Mr. PEREZ O. RICHMOND, having expired by its limitation on the first instant, he has disposed of his remaining stock of Goods, and intends shortly to retire from all mercantile concerns.—Those therefore, who have any demands upon him, are requested to present them for settlement, and all who are indebted to him to make speedy payment.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114, *Thames-Street.*

HAS just received, and is now exposing for Sale, an excellent and extensive Assortment of English, India and French GOODS, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell remarkably cheap.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

Thomas Dennis,

Has for Sale,

TWO Hundred Boxes of WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.

Newport, April 2, 1809.

Aaron C. Dennis,

400 Pieces Swedish DIAPER.
17 Do. Russia CANVASS,
3 Do. Ravens DUCK.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land, now occupied by Capt. *Simon Davis*, situated in Spring-street, at the corner of Mill-street.—The Conditions made known at the time of sale.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, May 13, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store, on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin, by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the Cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the Hundred or single Bushel; 10 Casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his old stand in Thames-street, to No. 10 and 11, Broad-street, adjoining Capt. Perry's stable yard, where he has on hand, an extensive assortment of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, of all prices; brass and plated mounted harness; do do bridles; horsemen's caps and holsters. Also, Trunks of all sizes and patterns, cartridge boxes and belts, whips, spurs, &c. &c. Orders in his line executed at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch.

He has to Let, a handsome Coachee and Horses, driven by an experienced driver. Also to let, Horses and Chaise, and saddle Horses, which he flatters himself are equal to any in the Town. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by the public's humble servant,

RICHARD BOAK.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. FOLEY's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Feb. 25, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

INFORM their Friends and the Public, that they formed a connexion in Trade, on the 1st inst. under the Firm of

Rhodes & Cahoone.

THEY offer for Sale at their Store No. 103, Thames-street, formerly occupied by *C. RHODES*, an Assortment of GROCERIES at Wholesale and Retail, and at the Store No. 118, Thames-street, formerly occupied by *S. CAHOONE*, a general Assortment of PAINTS, ground in Oil, and dry, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnishes, Window Glass, &c. and their Customers furnished as usual with every information necessary for using them.

A L S O,

12 Bales of Upland Cotton, 1st quality.
50 Quintals Streights Fish.
30 Barrels Prime Pork.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES,
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, May 5, 1809.

DR ROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES.

Celebrated for the cure of most Diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

THE CELEBRATED

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

WHICH has proved by Thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable Medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarsenesses, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

PATENT
Stomachic Wine Bitters.

(Price One Dollar.)

THESE celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by Dr. Robertson, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.—These Medicines, which by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The Proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted—for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alterative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now become so numerous, I am obliged, instead of identifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, left at Mr. SAMUEL W. VINSON's Store, No. 74 Thames-street, where the above Medicines may be had.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Newport, May 12, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in May, August, November and February next.

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Executor.*

Middletown, March 15, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown, Administrator upon the estate of Capt. *John Gardiner* late of South-Kingstown, deceased, and has given bond as the law directs. All persons having any demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to exhibit them, as within limited, to make payment to said Administrator.

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Adm'r.*

Middletown, March 15, 1809.

Spring Goods.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

Lopez & Dexter's Office.

On the most accommodating terms.

THIRTY FOUR Packages fresh imported Spring GOODS, received by the latest arrivals via Boston, comprising every kind in demand.

A L S O

1 Case yellow and red Bandannoes,
3000 Pieces short yellow Nankeens.
500 Do. Company white Ditto.
1 Case newest fashion Buttons.
5 Bales India Cottons.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer for Sale, on favourable terms.

100 Bales Prime Upland Cotton.
150 Casks Whale Oil.
50 Barrels Prime Pork.
157 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar.

Also as usual a general and extensive Assortment of Groceries

Newport, April 28, 1809

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Have for Sale,

A Quantity No. 1 RUSSIA DUCK.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Spanish Brig CUBA burthen 83 3-4 Spanish Tons now lying at the Long-Wharf.—Her Cordage and Sails are in excellent order, her inventory complete, sails remarkably fast, and may be sent to sea at a small expence.—For further particulars, apply to

LOPEZ & DEXTER.

Newport, May 6, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
On Terms unusually favourable, by

THOMAS DENNIS,

AND

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

50 Tons assorted SWEDES IRON.
200 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes.

Newport, May 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribing Physicians, having experienced much inconvenience, from having a great number of unsettled accounts, of long standing, take this method of notifying all persons whom it may concern, that it has become important and indispensible for us to have a general settlement with our employers.—With that view we earnestly invite all such persons as have open accounts with us, to call and adjust them before the first of August next, as a non-compliance with this request, would lead to the necessity of resorting to coercive measures.—We feel a confidence that we shall not be thought justly liable to any imputation of illiberality or hard dealing, in adopting this plan, when it is considered, that it is not our design to insist on present payment in cases where it would bear unreasonably hard upon our debtors, but only to have our accounts settled in all cases, either by payment or note.—We would at this time give the further information, that we shall hereafter expect yearly settlements in one or other of the modes above mentioned.

WILLIAM TURNER,
DAVID KING,
EDMUND T. WARING.

Newport, May 6, 1809.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 3d inst. an indented servant Boy, named LEWIS ROVRIE, a native of France, about 15 years of age.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to harbor or trust him on my account.—Any person apprehending him, and will return him to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM HAZARD.

Newport, May 5, 1809.

John Coggeshall,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogsheads Clayed SUGARS, first Quality; 30 Hogsheads Ditto, second Quality; 20 Hogsheads Brown Ditto.—Entitled to Debenture and will be sold on a liberal credit for approved endorsed Notes payable at either of the Banks in this Town.—*Also* 60 Hogsheads Guadaloupe and Havanna Molasses: 3000 wt. Cabin Bread: 80 Quintals first quality Codfish, for shipping.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Mary Thurston,

Informs her Friends and the public in general

THAT she has taken the rooms in the House of Mrs. *Pierce*, in Church-street, No. 4, where she has just received an elegant Assortment of fashionable Ladies and Children's Bonnets, together with straw Trimmings, which she offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.—Bonnets of all kinds made on the shortest notice and orders from every quarter duly attended to.

☞ Wanted immediately, 3 or 4 smart Girls, who can be well recommended.

Newport, April 22, 1809.

From the (PHILADELPHIA) FREEMAN's JOURNAL.

LADIES BURNT ALIVE!

FROM the following extract from an East-India publication, it appears that the horrid custom of women burning themselves upon the tombs of their husbands, is not yet extinct.—We are happy to learn, however, from Dr. BUCHANAN's late travels in the East, that the practice has long been upon the decline, and is no longer common, except in Bengal.

SURAT, June 30.

Yesterday a Suttee, or ceremony of a Brahmin woman burning herself with the body of her deceased husband, took place at Phooltaiah, a village about two miles from Surat, on the borders of the Taptie. I went there very early, and arrived at the spot long before any preparations were made for the approaching solemnity. At length, twelve slight poles were fixed as uprights in the ground, round which a wall of Jewatrie stalks were placed, as was a roof also of the same stalk, forming a shed of six or seven feet square, and about 6 feet high, with a small door-way facing the river. A platform or bed was then formed of billets of wood, six feet long, and between two and three feet wide, and two feet high. This was the funeral pile.—In a short time after, the body of the deceased arrived, preceded by tomtome, and followed by the Suttee, surrounded by Brahmins, and attended by her son, a youth of about 18 years. The deceased was an old man, with grey hairs; the woman appeared about 40, and was very stout. She sat down before the door of the pile, and after performing a few ceremonies, she attended the body of her husband to the river, where she performed various ablutions. The Bramins all this time, as well as at her first arrival at the pile, prostrated themselves at her feet, as to a superior being. At her return from the river, she sat down near the opening of the pile, and the body of her husband was placed beside her. The body was then uncovered, on which she, with one of the most emphatic expressive smiles I ever saw, bowed her head towards his face, and said in a mild tone of voice, in the Mooriish Language, "Ah, my husband!" Her looks to me indicated more; as though she would have said—Never mind, my husband, we shall not be long separated. The Body of the deceased was then carried into the inclosure, and placed lengthways on the funeral pile. She then went through various mysteries and ceremonies, too intricate for me to understand; but among others, she poured ghee several times on the sacred fire, which was placed before her, when her son took some of the ashes and put them in her mouth, which she swallowed.—She then drank, three separate times, of consecrated water. On returning the loote, to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left, which he swallowed with great avidity; she then received a few rupees at two different times from her son, and presented them as offerings to the Priests.—Three female relations were then allowed to approach her; they threw themselves at her feet, and seemed imploring for something; she touched all their foreheads, and gave each some grass, rice, and flour, and they departed. I must not omit mentioning that blades of grass were invariably used, even in the most trifling ceremonies.

She was then decorated with a necklace of camphire, and bracelets of the same—as also a wreath forming a turban, indicative of her throwing off the nature of womanhood, and assuming that of the man: all these mysteries being concluded, she arose and prepared to walk round the pile seven times. The first round two Brahmins laid hold of her to support her; she, in an audible voice, declined their assistance, and said she could walk alone; and indeed the oftener she went round her step appeared the more firm and determined. This ceremony being completed, she entered the inclosure, and seated herself on the pile in an upright posture, and placed the head of her deceased husband in her lap. Ghee, in large quantities, had been previously poured on her head and garments; pieces of camphire, cowdung, plantain-grass, rice, flour, &c. were then strewed over the body of the dead man. Billets of wood were then placed by the officiating Brahmins in a pyramidical form around her, and a few bundles of very dry brush wood were placed at the top near her head; the sacred fire was then given by one of the Brahmins to her son, who presented it to his mother. The head Brahmin remained in conversation with her for a quarter of an hour, during which period she held the light in her hand; a leaf of the plaster was also carried in, and as the Brahmin did not bring it out again, I suppose that this was also placed on the pile. The Brahmin then took leave of her, and when he came to the door (as if anxious that an European should be a witness of her setting fire to the pile with her own hands,) he beckoned me to approach, when immediately I saw her bow her head on that of her husband, and on raising it, set fire to the brush wood above her. It did not burn as quick as was expected, during which time she sat as composed as if she had no interest

in the affair. The Brahmins chose to me feeing this, threw fome fire on the pile, and; in two feconds the whole was a complete conflagration. While the bodies were burning, the Brahmins kept dancing round the funeral pile with enthuſiaſm and apparent ſatisfaction.

The officiating Brahmins, ſo far from oppoſing my approach, appeared anxious that I ſhould ſee the whole minutely, that I might relate that every thing had been conducted without deceit or perſuaſion. I accordingly took my ſtation at the angle poſt at the door, where I remained the whole time: the Suttee at not more than three feet diſtance from me. She appeared ſo totally abſorbed in her prayers, and performing the neceſſary ceremonies, and in converſation with her ſon, that ſhe paid not the ſmalleſt attention to any thing round her, excepting once, when ſhe waved her hand to me not to advance nearer. During the whole ceremony, which laſted conſiderably more than an hour (for I was too much intereſted to look at my watch) ſhe was as firm and collected, and perhaps more ſo, than moſt of the by-ſtanders. I never took my eyes off her the whole time, and dare aſſert that not the ſmalleſt degree of compulſion was uſed.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

AMIDST the conſtant miſrepreſentations of faction with which many of our public papers abound, it is natural to ſuppoſe that the riſing generation, at leaſt, may be deceived as to the true political hiſtory of our country. A knowledge of the riſe of theſe two parties, to one of which almoſt every man in the United States is zealouſly attached, would be an antidote to many of the impoſtures which are now daily palmed on the public, and would explain many appearances, and many popular impreſſions, which otherwiſe ſeem to exiſt without a cauſe. As there ſeems to be at preſent a total dearth of intereſting intelligence, we conceive our columns cannot be more uſefully employed, than in informing many who never knew, and perhaps reminding as many, who have almoſt forgotten, the audacious officiouſneſs and inteference of a certain foreign nation, which ſeduced many an American from the love and duty he owed his own country; and which gave riſe to the ſtigma of BRITISH PARTIZAN, which is yet attempted to be affixed to every independent citizen of the United States. The following extracts are from the excellent *Biography of Washington*, by the Rev. Mr. Bancroft. The correctneſs of the facts will not be diſputed; and here we may obtain ſufficient grounds to judge whether French influence in our country is not a reality, and Britiſh influence a name.

Boston Repertory.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF FRENCH INFLUENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXTRACTS FROM BANCROFT'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

"The prejudices and partialities of the American people towards England and France, excited by the revolutionary conteſt had not at this period, (1793) wholly ſubſided, and the commencement of a war, between *regenerated* France and the monarchs of Europe operated upon their feelings like a ſhock of electricity. Reaſon and judgment ſeemed to be laid aſide, and nothing was heard but the language of paſſion. Without inquiring *which nation was the firſt aggreſſor*, Americans ſaw a number of deſpots combined againſt a ſiſter republic, virtuouſly ſtruggling to eſtabliſh her liberty. Their national vanity was flattered, by the perſuaſion that the ſpark which lighted the flame of liberty in France, was taken from their altar, or in the language of Dr. Franklin, "the French having ſerved an apprenticeſhip in America, ſet up for themſelves in Europe."

If a few individuals more cool, doubted the tendency and dreaded the iſſue of the commotions in France, they were generally denominated ariſtocrats—the enemies of equal liberty, and the enemies of their own country. Although there was no intention in the body of the American citizens to involve the United States in a war, yet they generally diſcovered an ardent inclination to grant thoſe favours to France, which muſt inevitably lead to a ſtate of hoſtility.

The Preſident (WASHINGTON) was at Mount-Vernon, on ſome urgent private buſineſs, when the intelligence of the declaration of war between France and England reached the United States. Perceiving the importance of the criſis, he with haſte returned to the ſeat of government. On the day which ſucceeded that of his arrival, April 17th, 1793, he addreſſed a letter to the members of his cabinet, in which he ſubmitted ſeveral ſubjects of conſideration, after the following introduction.

"The poſture of affairs in Europe particularly between France and Great-Britain, places the United States in a delicate ſituation, and requires much conſideration of the meaſures, which will be proper for them to obſerve, in the war between thoſe powers. With a view to forming a general plan of conduct for the Executive, I have ſtated and enclosed ſundry queſtions to be conſidered preparatory to a meeting at my houſe tomorrow, where I ſhall expect to ſee you at nine o'clock, and to receive the reſult of your reflections thereon."———

At the propoſed meeting the cabinet unanimouſly recommended to the Preſident to iſſue a proclamation of Neutrality, forbidding the citizens of the United States, to engage in any act of hoſtility, againſt either of the belligerent powers, or to carry either of them, articles, contraband of war, and requiring them to refrain from all acts unfriendly towards nations with whom the United States were at peace.—This proclamation the Executive immediately iſſued.

It was unanimouſly recommended to the Preſident to receive a miniſter from the French republic. The cabinet was alſo united in the opinion, that it was inexpedient to call Congreſs together. On the other queſtion the uſual difference of ſentiment exiſted. The Secretary of State *(Mr. Jefferſon)* and the Attorney General, *(Mr. Randolph)* conceived that the changes in the government of France made no eſſential difference in the relation of the two nations; but that in all reſpects, the intercourſe ſhould proceed on principles eſtabliſhed with the monarchy. The Secretaries of the Treaſury *(Gen. Hamilton)* and of war, *(Gen. Knox)* admitted the right of a nation to change the form of its government at will, but denied its right to involve other nations in all the conſequences of alterations, they might be diſpoſed to make. The convulſions of France, they thought, threatened dangers to nations in alliance with her, and maintained that the United States were at liberty to ſuſpend the operation of treaties, with that country, when it was neceſſary for their own ſafety.

Meſſrs. Jefferſon and Randolph alſo contended that it was inexpedient to come to any deciſion reſpecting the application of the article of the guarantee to the preſent government.—Meſſrs. Hamilton and Knox were of opinion that France, being the aggreſſor, the war on her part was offenſive, that the guarantee reſpected only defenſive war, and did not apply to the preſent ſtate of things.

The Preſident again required the reaſons in writing of each opinion, and after due inveſtigation eſtabliſhed thoſe maxims for the ſupport of neutral rights, which he firmly, but temperately, maintained through the ſucceeding period of his adminiſtration; and which, amidſt conflicts that proſtrated the ſtableſt pillars of old European governments, preſerved his country from the miſeries of war.

In the ſtate of the public ſentiment which we have noticed, Mr. Genet landed April 8th, at Charleſton, South Carolina, as the miniſter of Republican France. Ardent in the conſtitutional temperament of his mind, inflated with the zeal of a new convert to the doctrine of liberty and equality, he conceived that the enlightened world felt a high intereſt in the revolution of his country, and that every man of virtue was diſpoſed to eſpouſe her cauſe. His reception at Charleſton, was calculated to increaſe his moſt ſanguine views. From the ſupreme magiſtrate of the State, and from every claſs of citizens, he received warm expreſſions of enthuſiaſtic devotion to the new Republic.—Taking theſe as evidence of the general diſpoſition of the American people, *he did not wait to preſent his official letter to the Executive, and to be accredited by him*; but availing himſelf of the favourable ſituation at Charleſton, to fit out privateers againſt the Weſt-India trade, he preſumed to authorize the arming of ſhips in that port, and to give commiſſions to cruiſe againſt the commerce of a nation with whom the United States were at amity. Prizes, taken by theſe privateers, were brought into American harbours, and French Conſuls were opening Courts of Admiralty to condemn them.

From Charleſton, Mr. Genet travelled by land to Philadelphia, receiving in every part of his way the ſame ardent declarations of attachment to France. Although the unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Genet, at Charleſton, was well-known at Philadelphia, yet his entrance into the city was rendered pompous and triumphal, and "crowds flocked from every avenue of the city, to meet the Republican Ambaſſador of an allied nation."—On the day after his arrival, addreſſes were preſented to him from particular ſocieties, and from individual citizens, in which they expreſſed their exultation at the victories of France, and declared that, in their opinion, her ſucceſs was eſſential to the ſafety of the American States.

On the 18th of May, he preſented his credentials to the Preſident. Theſe contained reſpectful ſentiments towards the government of the United States, and abounded with devotion to the American people. The Preſident received him in an open and ingenuous manner, and with ſincerity expreſſed his regard for the French nation.

In this conference, Mr. Genet declared that his government had no deſire to engage the United States in the European war, but wiſhed them to purſue their intereſt; *yet he perſisted in the execution of his aſſumed power*, and a French privateer captured an Engliſh merchantman, within the Capes of the Delaware, while on her way to the Ocean. The prize being taken in the waters of the United States, and therefore under the controul of the government, the Britiſh Miniſter complained of this illicit proceeding, and demanded reſtitution of the property, unlawfully taken from his countrymen.

The Cabinet unanimouſly agreed that the proceedings of Mr. Genet were not warranted by any exiſting treaties between the two nations, and were therefore violations of neutral rights, and that the government ought to prevent the repetition of them. They alſo agreed that reſtitution ought to be made of the prize taken within the waters of the Delaware.

Reſpecting prizes taken upon the high ſeas, *in virtue of commiſſions iſſued by Genet*, and brought into the American ports, the cabinet were divided. Mr. Jefferſon and Mr. Randolph held, that the government was under no obligation to reſtore them to their original owners.—Colonel Hamilton and General Knox contended, that, to maintain an honeſt neutrality, the United States were bound to reſtore the prizes.

The Preſident took time to deliberate on thoſe points, on which his council were not agreed. Principles in which they united, were eſtabliſhed; and directed the Secretary of State to give the neceſſary information to the miniſters of France and Britain.

Mr. Genet complained heavily of theſe rules of the American government, as a violation of neutral rights, and a breach of exiſting treaties between the two nations. In his comments upon theſe treaties, he claimed for France *every thing which the two nations had bound themſelves not to grant to other countries*; converting *negative* ſtipulations, which reſpected other nations, into grants of *poſitive* privileges, to the contracting parties.

He was informed that out of reſpect to him, the ſubject had been reviewed in the Cabinet; but that the Preſident ſaw no reaſon to change his opinion. Mr. Genet ſtill refuſed acquieſcence, and ſeemed to have entertained the expectation, that he ſhould be able ſo far to avail himſelf of the partiality of the Americans for France, as to bend the Adminiſtration to his own purpoſes, or overthrow it!!

Proſecutions having been commenced againſt two of the American citizens, whom Genet engaged at Charleſton, to cruiſe in the ſervice of France, he demanded theſe men of the civil magiſtrate who had arreſted them, in the following very extraordinary language.

"I have this moment been informed that two officers in the ſervice of the republic of France, citizens Gideon Henfield and John Singletary, have been arreſted on board the privateer of the French republic, the citizen Genet, and conducted to priſon. The crime laid to their charge, the crime which my mind cannot conceive, and which my pen almoſt refuſes to ſtate, is the ſerving of France, and defending with her children the common glorious cauſe of liberty.

"Being ignorant of any poſitive law or treaty, which deprives Americans of this privilege, and authorizes officers of police arbitrarily to take mariners in the ſervice of France from on board their veſſels, I call upon your intervention, Sir, and that of the Preſident of the United States, in order to obtain the immediate releaſement of the above mentioned officers, who have acquired by the ſentiments animating them, and by the act of their engagement, anteriour to every act to the contrary, the right of French citizens."

The Preſident conſidered this inſolent demand as an attack upon the honour and independence of the United States; but without noticing the intemperate language of the French miniſter, he ſteadily purſued the public intereſt.

The influential individuals of that portion of the American people, who had been oppoſed to the adoption of the national conſtitution, and were oppoſed to the meaſures of the adminiſtration under it, in the partialities and prejudices manifeſted throughout the Union towards France and Great-Britain, ſaw the probable means to weaken the confidence, and alienate the affection, which the citizens of the United States manifeſted towards the Preſident; and in the way to bring about a revolution in the national government. In purſuance of this plan, the reſentments and the enthuſiaſtic ſympathies of the people were foſtered; and democratic ſocieties, in imitation of the jacobin club in Paris, were formed. The victories of France were celebrated by feaſts, bonfires, and other public rejoicings."

(To be continued.)

BY THE LAST MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 2.

UNION FESTIVAL.

YESTERDAY a public dinner was given by the citizens of Alexandria to the Preſident of the United States, and Heads of Departments. The Preſident was eſcorted by a military corps, and welcomed by a federal ſalute. At dinner, *William Herbert*, Eſq. Mayor of the town, preſided, ſupported by the Hon. Judge *Fitzhugh* and Col. *Simms*. On no former occaſion have we ſeen a more numerous and reſpectable company, and the greateſt cordiality and cheerfulneſs pervaded every countenance.

The following were the toaſts, viz. 1. The United States, their Union the baſis of their ſtrength, peace, and happineſs. 2. The Conſtitution of the United States, the cement of their Union. 3. The People of the United States, too juſt to invade the rights of others, too proud to ſurrender their own. 4. The Congreſs of the United States—may their deliberations reſult in their country's welfare. 5. The Judiciary of the United States. 6. The advancement of ſcience, and the diffuſion of information, the beſt aliment to true liberty. 7. Internal improvement and facility of intercourſe. 8. Peace and friendly intercourſe with all nations having correſpondent diſpoſitions. 9. The memory of General WASHINGTON. 10. The Sages and Heroes of the glorious Revolution. 11. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures. 12. The militia of the United States, well regulated, the firmeſt bulwark of the republic. 13. The army and navy of the United States. 14. The American fair.

By the President of the United States.—Proſperity to Alexandria.

By the Secretary of State.—Inſtitutions for the diffuſion of knowledge—may they be patronized as objects of primary importance.

By the Secretary of the Treasury.—The Diſtrict of Columbia.

By the Secretary of War.—The ſecond legion of the militia of the diſtrict of Columbia.

After the President and Heads of Departments had retired—

JAMES MADISON, Eſq. Preſident of the United States.

The Heads of Departments.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Merchants.—The Secretary of the Treaſury.

By the Officers of the second Legion.—The Secretary of War.

By JAMES KEITH, Esq.—May this day terminate all party diſtinctions.

By Mr. HOPKENS.—The Chief Juſtice of the United States.

The dinner given in this town to Mr. Madiſon was very numerouſly attended.—No party ſpirit nor diſtinction appeared.—They were literally all federaliſts, all republicans: and it appears to be the diſpoſition of the Executive, at leaſt at preſent, to

"Unite the Roſes red and white together,
That from one kind and friendly ſtalk
They both may flouriſh."

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15.

General Bright and the other Inſurgents lately ſentenced to impriſonment and fine in Philadelphia, for reſiſting the laws of the United States, have been pardoned by the Preſident, and releaſed from jail. The ſupremacy of juſt laws and conſtitutional ſtatutes being eſtabliſhed in the condemnation and commitment of the inſurgents, we do not diſapprove this inſtance of lenity in the Executive of the United States.

Aſſurances have been given by the Secretary of State, that there is no objection to permit Britiſh veſſels to load in conformity with the ſecond ſection of the Act of the 9th of January 1809, on giving bonds conditioned that the veſſel ſhall not proceed to a foreign port, which bonds will become null on the 10th of June, by the effect of the law under the Preſident's Proclamation of the 19th of April.

Extract of a letter from Gen. William Clark, to his friend in Louiſville, dated at. Louis, April 4th, 1809.

"I ſend this letter by an expreſs we are about to ſend to Governor Harriſon, to inform him of the ſituation of the Indians on the Indian ſide of Miſſiſippi. Thoſe people have threatened to attack the fort up the Miſſiſippi, above the Moin river, and from their conduct we are induced to believe they are not well diſpoſed in that quarter. Major Chriſty will march on the 15th inſt. with three companies of militia to reinforce that poſt. Capt. Houſe of the artillery, and Lieut. Pyrot's detachment of regular troops, will ſet out from Belle Fountain in a few days, and 5 or 600 men are held in requiſition to act if neceſſary. I do not think that the Indians will make any attempt after they find we are appriſed of their intentions.

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, MAY 12.

STATE ELECTION.

Our returns are now complete, as to members of the Aſſembly, and the reſult is as follows:—

Whole number of members 112.
Federal 63—Democratic 49—Federal majority 14.

The ſenate conſiſts of 32 members, who hold their ſeats for four years. They are elected in claſſes, eight being choſen every year. Laſt year there was but one federaliſt in the ſenate. Of the eight choſen this ſpring, five (from the Eaſtern and Weſtern Diſtricts) are federal—and three (from the the Middle and Southern) are democratic. Majorities not yet aſcertained; but there is a clear majority of federal ſenatorial votes in the ſtate.

The council, by which all the appointments, excepting thoſe of treaſurer and ſtate printer, are made, conſiſts of the Governor, and one Senator from each of the four great diſtricts, *chosen by the house.*

The democrats, it is ſaid, amidſt all their ill-fortune, conſole themſelves with the idea that a federal council cannot be choſen, there being only two diſtricts repreſented by federaliſts. Although the true patriots of the ſtate, who have completely triumphed at this election, have a dearer object in view than the mere attainment of offices—yet let not the faction flatter themſelves. There are independent ſenators in every diſtrict, who will readily join in the enquiry, when a candidate is propoſed for an office—"Is he honeſt? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the conſtitution?" and few of the preſent office-holding gentry, can expect the approbation of ſuch a council.

To appreciate the happy reformation in this State, it ſhould be recollected that only two years ſince there were but 22 federaliſts in the Houſe of Repreſentatives to 90 democrats! Again, in the great and populous Weſtern ſenatorial Diſtrict, the democratic ticket prevailed laſt SPRING by upwards of 3000 majority: this ſpring the federal ticket has ſucceeded by 500 majority

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 18.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Bartholomews dated the 25th ult. received at New-York.

"The Saints were given up laſt Tueſday evening, after a deſperate engagement. The Engliſh loſt heavily, and they are now deſtroying the forts. Three ſhips of the line got out of there two days before, and Cochrane has ſucceeded in getting poſſeſſion of two of them, the other got off by ſuperior ſailing.

"By a late regulation in the Engliſh Iſlands, Swediſh veſſels are not allowed to carry proviſions; this will cauſe a partial ſtagnation in trade here, but when the people get in want of flour, &c. theſe reſtrictions muſt be taken off."

From Nassau, New Providence, April 26, 1809.

The Recruit brig, of 18 guns, Captain Napier, has captured a large French letter of marque brig from Bordeaux, bound to Baſſaterre, Guadaloupe, with a valuable car-

go of merchandize. The Wolverine brig and Dominica sloop have also captured two French letters of marque, named L'Empereur and L'Imperatrice, of 12 guns each, from France bound to Martinique, with cargoes of provisions and dry goods. We understand that Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, is to be superseded on the Leeward Island station in June next, by Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood.

The Philadelphia Political Register, states, on the authority of the latest letters from England, (how late is not said) the discovery of another conspiracy in Paris to remove Napoleon, and to restore the Bourbons:—That the ever-vigilant police was exercising all its power and address to develope the plot:—That Ferdinand VIIth had in consequence been confined in a close castle;—that Bonaparte's journey to Germany, had been retarded by the event: and that preparatory to his leaving Paris, he had deposited his Will with the Senate. Thus far the Register.—We believe our accounts direct from France are of later date than the above mentioned letters; and they are wholly silent on the subject.—We believe the French Constitution requires the Emperor to nominate his successor in a will; and deposit it with the Senate.

May 19.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

The nett Federal Gain, by a list carefully kept, stood last evening at 24. The federal majority in the House of Representatives, will probably be between 30 and 50.

A gentleman who left St. Bartholomews on the 29th ult. informs us, contrary to other reports, that the British loss was very inconsiderable in reducing the Saints: that Admiral Cochrane was censured by some persons for the escape of the L'Orient squadron: that it was reported a British and Spanish force had taken the city of St. Domingo: and that there was a rumour from Sweden that the King had been confined, and his uncle declared Regent.

The above mentioned gentleman on his passage home was boarded from a British 74, and informed of the capture of a French ship of 60 guns.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Havanna, April 28, to a gentleman in this town. We wish events in Spain had been as favourable as the Spanish *reports* generally are.

"*Havanna, April* 28.—We to-day hear from Teneriffe, that the Castle of Montjui and Barcelona, were assaulted and carried by General Reding, of the Spanish army.—We also understand, that half of the French troops that entered Gallicia, were killed, and the other half taken prisoners, by the Patriots."

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1809.

OF PORTUGAL.

The master of a vessel arrived at New-York from Lisbon, gives a rather variant account of the state of affairs in Portugal, from other statements received:—He informs, that when he sailed (about the last of March) no information had been received of the capture of Oporto by the French; nor of even their entrance into Portugal:—That the people were in good spirits; were continually receiving clothing, arms, &c. from England; and appeared determined to resist the French:—That the Spaniards were in possession of Vigo, where three English frigates had arrived with supplies.—That the Marquis Romana, with a considerable force, was still in Gallicia, and that the French had lost 10,000 men in that province.

Lisbon Gazettes to the 21st of March were received at New-York, by the above arrival.—The last contains the General Orders of the British General Beresford, who is therein styled, "*the Marshal Commander in Chief of the Portuguese army,*" announcing his being appointed by the Prince Regent to the command of the Portuguese forces, and of his determination to endeavour to add to the resolution and intrepidity of the Portuguese troops, that knowledge and uniformity in their direction, which is only wanting to make them equal to the bravest and most intrepid soldiers in Europe. These orders are dated the 13th March, 1809.

COMMERCIAL.

The Spanish Consul-General resident at Philadelphia, has given official notice, that American vessels bound to Porto-Rico, must enter only in St. John's.

The Governing Authorities of Cuba, by an order dated April 18, 1809, have directed, that British and neutral vessels shall be permitted to enter only in the ports of Havanna, Matanzas, St. Jago de Cuba, and Trinidad; but that goods imported into these ports may be freely carried from one place to another on the said Island, free from any additional duties.

A letter from a merchant in Kingston, Jamaica, dated April 15th, received by a commercial house in New-York, says—"Since American vessels have been allowed to clear out from the States to Spain, Portugal, and their dependencies this market begins to be glutted with flour by vessels from Cuba, and those blown off the coast. A meeting of the inhabitants was called on the 21st ult. and sundry resolutions as to the expediency of petitioning Government to exclude American vessels in the event of the Embargo being removed, were sent to the Mayor: but no person attending to move or second the resolutions, they fell to the ground. Instead of recommending the measure of exclusion, the legislature, that is to meet the 25th inst. will, on all American produce imported in American bottoms, impose duties which will produce a considerable revenue. Lumber continues in demand, and white-oak staves with heading for rum puncheons pay extremely well. Pickled fish is scarce, and meets with a ready sale. Irish provisions are in great plenty. Superfine flour 18 dollars per barrel."

Don Joseph Ignatius de Viar is appointed by the Patriotic Junta of Spain, Conjunct Charge des Affairs, with the Chevalier de Foranda, of His Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII. near the United States of America.

Freights.—The Charleston Courier, of the 5th of May, says, three pence is now given for cotton to Europe, and £7 for rice.

According to Blodget's statistical collections, the EXPORTS of the United States during the year 1807, to all the world, amounted in value to 108 848 150 dollars,—of which 48 699,592 were articles of domestic growth or manufacture, and 59 643,558 of foreign.

Probably no event since the peace which secured our independence, has diffused a joy so general as the restoration of harmony between this country and Great-Britain. The intelligence has been every where welcomed with acclamation, and, in numerous places, by the ringing of bells, military parades, and discharges of artillery.—The public prints have also no less unequivocally responded these demonstrations of joy, and for once even the discordant materials of party seem to have affianced in a unity of action and feeling. With the exception of Duane's Aurora and two or three of his subordinates, we believe not a newspaper has expressed itself dissatisfied with this happy reconciliation: the federal prints, as well as every federalist, hail it with unfeigned pleasure.

The facility with which this event was effected augurs most favorably for the New-Administration. It indicates, we rejoice to say, a disposition unshackled by foreign partialities: a spirit truly national: and an energy of decision infinitely transcending the wavering imbecilities which for eight years have paralized our councils and disgraced the nation. Whilst these traits of honorable character are maintained—while President Madison thus pursues the strait-forward course of Washington, not a soul who reveres that venerated name but will with heart and hand support a successor on whom his mantle has descended. Making the sure-land-marks of that illustrious Statesman his guide, party distinctions will be forgotten, and the treacherous reverie of his predecessor, "we are all Federalists we are all Republicans," will no longer be a fiction, but settle itself into historical truth.—Those who from principle opposed his elevation, apprehending that he was pledged to the same fatal system which had stifled our prosperity, will be among the foremost to give efficacy to his measures when devised by a liberal and practical policy. For it is a truth which should be thoroughly understood, that measures, not men, are the object of federal solicitude: and provided the honor and welfare of the nation are maintained, the collective body of federalists, without stopping to analyse his political creed, will joyfully admit that he who performs this good is sufficiently orthodox.—This first conspicuous act of Mr Madison's presidency bears the stamp of enlarged views, taken by itself it is entitled to great praise: in reference to and as indicating the future, it is immensely important: it naturally and almost irresistibly creates agreeable anticipations: and whilst prudence forbids that these should yet become sanguine, each generous mind will contemplate the prospect "as one having faith."

But, alas, when we perceive with how much ease and expedition a compromise of our differences with England is effected, so soon as our government manifests an amicable disposition, and that precisely the same terms are now accepted as perfectly satisfactory, as were offered to and rejected by the Jeffersonian administration; when we reflect on these facts, the mind rises indignant against that visionary politician, who, for the sake of a fantastic experiment, (or some worse motive) has subjected the country to a sixteen month's ruinous embargo, and the Constitution to a wound which can never be healed!—*Connecticut Herald.*

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 29.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania district; April session, 1809, before Judges Washington and Peters.

ODLIN,
vs.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This was a case stated for the opinion of the Court. It stated that on the 21st December 1807, the plaintiff caused Insurance to be made upon the schooner Hazard, valued at 3500 dollars, at and from Philadelphia to Havanna. The vessel with a valuable cargo on board, cleared out at the Custom-House of Philadelphia on the 21st December, 1807, and sailed on the voyages insured; but owing to head winds, was obliged to stop at Reedy Island, in the river Delaware, and while lying there waiting for a wind, she was arrested, stopped, detained and prevented from proceeding by the officers of a revenue cutter, acting under the authority of the President of the United States, in pursuance of an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels, &c. passed on the 22d December, 1807, which act was received and promulgated by the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, on the 27th December, 1807.—The said officers took away all the ship's papers. The vessel was ordered, and returned to Philadelphia, and was regularly abandoned to the underwriters.

The question for the opinion of the court was—Whether, on the facts stated, the plaintiffs are entitled to recover for a total or a partial loss; or whether the defendants were entitled to judgment.

The case was argued on the 12th and 13th inst. by Hopkinson and Dallas for the plaintiff and by Rawle and Lewis for the defendants. The same point had occurred in the case of King vs. Delaware Insurance Company, and was argued by Charles Ingersoll and Tilghman for plaintiff, and Condy and Rawle for defendants.

On the part of the plaintiff it was contended that the detention under the embargo, was a loss insured against under the words "arrests, restraints, and detainments of all kings, princes and people, of what nation, condition or quality soever." These words are general enough to embrace the case; and it must therefore lie on the defendant, to shew how or why it is excepted. That an embargo by a foreign power authorizes abandonment cannot be denied, and the words equally embrace the case of a domestic embargo, and no reason exists why it should be excluded. They further contended that though the case had never been expressly decided in England or in our own courts, yet the inclination of the judges as well as that of the elementary writers, appeared clearly to be in favor of the insured's right to abandon in case of a domestic as well as a foreign embargo.

For the defendants it was contended, that the words of the policy did not embrace the case—that if they did, such a contract would be void, as being against the public policy. An insurance is in the nature of a wager. A wager which is to give a party an interest different from the general interest of the community is void. Whether a contract of insurance makes it the interest of either party to obstruct a measure, or to prevent the passage or enactment of a measure which the government thinks necessary, and for public good, it is void. Moreover, an act of Congress is the act of every citizen in the community—the plaintiff himself is one of the framers of an act for which he now claims to recover a large sum of money from defendants.

The Court held the case under advisement, and this day a very able opinion was delivered by the presiding Judge, Washington, in favour of the insured; that the detention under the embargo was a loss within the words or meaning of the policy: authorised an abandonment: and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover for a total loss.

DIED.—At Richmond, (Virginia) on the 8th ult. *GIDEON WANTON*, Esq. of this town, in the 85th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Spanish ship Espanola Alianza, Barot, Havanna: Sloop Industry, Boughton, Edenton: ditto Juno, Savary, New-York.

CLEARED,

Brig Marian, Greene, Norfolk: do. Hercules Courtney, Phillips, Charleston: Sloop Lilly, Kelley ditto: do. Gen. Greene, Wixson, ditto: do. Jenny, Custis, Washington: do. Olive, Cowing, ditto: do. Flora Spencer, Richmond: do. Fame, Waldin, New-York.

Ten Thousand Dollars for only Three Dollars!

ORDERS for tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received, for a few weeks, by *L. ROUSMANIERE*, at the Office of the Newport Mercury. The following are the Prizes, viz.—2 of 10,000 Dollars: 2 of 5000 Dollars: 2 of 2500 Dollars: 3 of 1000 Dollars: 6 of 500: 15 of 200: 30 of 100: 60 of 50: 150 of 20: 300 of 10: and 13 800 of 5 Dollars.

Present price of Tickets Three Dollars—but will soon rise to 3 dollars and 50 cents.

The *River Lehigh Lottery* will be drawn in Philadelphia, and a regular *List of Prizes* will be received weekly, during the drawing.

Newport, May 20, 1809.

DANIEL HOLLOWAY,

Has for Sale,

GARDEN SEEDS, warranted, and as cheap as any in Newport.—*Also for Sale*, A small Orchard in Newtown, containing about 50 Trees, of the best kind, which bear well.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

STORAGE,

FOR all kinds of GOODS, in excellent Stores, may be had on the Wharf of the late Capt. Benedict Smith, now improved by the Subscriber, by applying to

JOHN CLARKE.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his FARM, containing about 116 Acres of Land, well watered and wooded, situated on Point Judith, South-Kingstown.—There is on the Farm a large Dwelling-House, barn, crib, and a grist mill, all in good repair.—The toll of the Mill amounts to about 500 bushels of corn a year, and is supplied with water from a never failing stream.—The situation of the above mentioned Farm is extremely convenient for the purpose of procuring sea manure.—For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, living on the premises, or to Capt. CORNELL LITTLEFIELD, Newport.

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

South-Kingstown, May 16, 1809.

TRY.

OFFER

THE Entire Cargoes of the Espanola Alianza, and Brig Alicia Castilliana.—Consisting of:—

585 Hogsheads, 57 Tierces, 64 Barrels } New crop MOLASSES.
194 Boxes 1st quality powdered Sugars.
181 Do. Do. Brown Ditto.
7 Hogsheads Honey.
11 Tons Logwood.
1 Ton Lignumvitæ.
150 Boxes Spanish Cigars.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

HAVE FOR SALE

312 Barrels Richmond Superfine FLOUR, Gallego's Brand.
180 Casks RICE.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

For Richmond,

THE Sloop BETSEY, JOSEPH CHILDS Master, will sail on Wednesday, the 24th inst.—For Freight or Passage, apply to

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 50, situated in Bridge-street, with a good cellar and a shop adjoining suitable for a Cabinet maker, with a yard, garden, stable and a good well of water, now in possession of BENJAMIN HAMMOND.—The above Estate if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant,—For further particulars, enquire of

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, May 20, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198, in Thames-Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms, apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16th, 1809.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH supply, comprising a general Assortment of Summer GOODS, now opened, and for Sale by

JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

Fresh Goods.

Rebecca Drummond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Summer season, which are now offered for sale, at Shop No 143, Thames-Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. VINSON.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Assortment of Calicoes, Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hosiery, Lutestrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, just received and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, May 19 1809.

NOTICE.

THE MANAGERS of the Newport METHODIST CHAPEL LOTTERY, have determined to commence Drawing said Lottery on the first MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

JASON SPRAGUE,

Has for Sale, at No. 4, *Washington-street,*

5000 wt. first quality CHEESE, for Cash or approved credit.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

NEW HOTEL.

THE Public are informed, that the Subscriber has taken the House formerly occupied by Mr. *Oliver Vose*, north of the State-House, in Broad street, where Parties and Clubs may be accommodated with private rooms &c. Suppers prepared on short notice. Persons may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging.—All kinds of refreshments provided; and good accommodations for Horses, &c.

Pastry and Cake of various kinds, together with Porter, Mead and Beer constantly on hand.

Families can be supplied with Calves head Soup, dressed turtle fashion, every Friday, from 12 till 2 o'clock.

Calves-feet Jelly kept for sale. Cordials of various kinds, a constant supply.

As the Subscriber has been at considerable trouble and expence in obtaining one of the first Cooks from the city of New-York, he flatters himself he shall receive a portion of the public patronage. Every attention will be paid to those who may visit his House, where the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's most obed ent servant,

CATO BARKER.

N B. Horses and Carriages to Let.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A FARM containing about 90 Acres of good land, well watered and wooded, with a Dwelling-House, barn, crib, &c and an orchard thereon, situated in Westerly, about 11 1-4 miles northerly from Pawcatuck Bridge.—For further particulars and terms, apply to JOHN CLARKE on the premises, or to

GEORGE CLARKE.

Middletown, May 18, 1809.

in the affair. The Brahmins close to me seeing this, threw some fire on the pile, and in two seconds the whole was a complete conflagration. While the bodies were burning, the Brahmins kept dancing round the funeral pile with enthusiasm and apparent satisfaction.

The officiating Brahmins, so far from opposing my approach, appeared anxious that I should see the whole minutely, that I might relate that every thing had been conducted without deceit or persuasion. I accordingly took my station at the angle post at the door, where I remained the whole time: the Suttee at not more than three feet distance from me. She appeared so totally absorbed in her prayers, and performing the necessary ceremonies, and in conversation with her son, that she paid not the smallest attention to any thing round her, excepting once, when she waved her hand to me not to advance nearer. During the whole ceremony, which lasted considerably more than an hour (for I was too much interested to look at my watch) she was as firm and collected, and perhaps more so, than most of the by-standers. I never took my eyes off her the whole time, and dare assert that not the smallest degree of compulsion was used.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

AMIDST the constant misrepresentations of faction with which many of our public papers abound, it is natural to suppose that the rising generation, at least, may be deceived as to the true political history of our country. A knowledge of the rise of these two parties, to one of which almost every man in the United States is zealously attached, would be an antidote to many of the impostures which are now daily palmed on the public, and would explain many appearances, and many popular impressions, which otherwise seem to exist without a cause. As there seems to be at present a total dearth of interesting intelligence, we conceive our columns cannot be more usefully employed, than in informing many who never knew, and perhaps reminding as many, who have almost forgotten, the audacious officiousness and interference of a certain foreign nation, which seduced many an American from the love and duty he owed his own country; and which gave rise to the stigma of BRITISH PARTIZAN, which is yet attempted to be affixed to every independent citizen of the United States. The following extracts are from the excellent *Biography of Washington*, by the Rev. Mr. Bancroft. The correctness of the facts will not be disputed; and here we may obtain sufficient grounds to judge whether French influence in our country is not a reality, and British influence a name.

Boston Repertory.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF FRENCH INFLUENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXTRACTS FROM BANCROFT'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

"The prejudices and partialities of the American people towards England and France, excited by the revolutionary contest had not at this period, (1793) wholly subsided, and the commencement of a war, between *regenerated* France and the monarchs of Europe operated upon their feelings like a shock of electricity. Reason and judgment seemed to be laid aside, and nothing was heard but the language of passion. Without inquiring *which nation was the first aggressor*, Americans saw a number of despots combined against a sister republic, virtuously struggling to establish her liberty. Their national vanity was flattered, by the persuasion that the spark which lighted the flame of liberty in France, was taken from their altar, or in the language of Dr. Franklin, "the French having served an apprenticeship in America, set up for themselves in Europe."

If a few individuals more cool, doubted the tendency and dreaded the issue of the commotions in France, they were generally denominated aristocrats—the enemies of equal liberty, and the enemies of their own country. Although there was no intention in the body of the American citizens to involve the United States in a war, yet they generally discovered an ardent inclination to grant those favours to France, which must inevitably lead to a state of hostility.

The President (WASHINGTON) was at Mount-Vernon, on some urgent private business, when the intelligence of the declaration of war between France and England reached the United States. Perceiving the importance of the crisis, he with haste returned to the seat of government. On the day which succeeded that of his arrival, April 17th, 1793, he addressed a letter to the members of his cabinet, in which he submitted several subjects of consideration, after the following introduction.

"The posture of affairs in Europe particularly between France and Great-Britain, places the United States in a delicate situation, and requires much consideration of the measures, which will be proper for them to observe, in the war between those powers. With a view to forming a general plan of conduct for the Executive, I have stated and enclosed sundry questions to be considered preparatory to a meeting at my house to-morrow, where I shall expect to see you at nine o'clock, and to receive the result of your reflections thereon."

At the proposed meeting the cabinet unanimously recommended to the President to issue a proclamation of Neutrality, forbidding the citizens of the United States, to engage in any act of hostility, against either of the belligerent powers, or to carry either of them, articles, contraband of war, and requiring them to refrain from all acts unfriendly towards nations with whom the United States were at peace.—This proclamation the Executive immediately issued.

It was unanimously recommended to the President to receive a minister from the French republic. The cabinet was also united in the opinion, that it was inexpedient to call Congress together. On the other question the usual difference of sentiment existed. The Secretary of State (*Mr. Jefferson*) and the Attorney General, (*Mr. Randolph*) conceived that the changes in the government of France made no essential difference in the relation of the two nations; but that in all respects, the intercourse should proceed on principles established with the monarchy. The Secretaries of the Treasury (*Gen. Hamilton*) and of war, (*Gen. Knox*) admitted the right of a nation to change the form of its government at will, but denied its right to involve other nations in all the consequences of alterations, they might be disposed to make. The convulsions of France, they thought, threatened dangers to nations in alliance with her, and maintained that the United States were at liberty to suspend the operation of treaties, with that country, when it was necessary for their own safety.

Messrs. Jefferson and Randolph also contended that it was inexpedient to come to any decision respecting the application of the article of the guarantee to the present government.—Messrs. Hamilton and Knox were of opinion that France, being the aggressor, the war on her part was offensive, that the guarantee respected only defensive war, and did not apply to the present state of things.

The President again required the reasons in writing of each opinion, and after due investigation established those maxims for the support of neutral rights, which he firmly, but temperately, maintained through the succeeding period of his administration; and which, amidst conflicts that prostrated the stablest pillars of old European governments, preserved his country from the miseries of war.

In the state of the public sentiment which we have noticed, Mr. Genet landed April 8th, at Charleston, South Carolina, as the minister of Republican France. Ardent in the constitutional temperament of his mind, inflated with the zeal of a new convert to the doctrine of liberty and equality, he conceived that the enlightened world felt a high interest in the revolution of his country, and that every man of virtue was disposed to espouse her cause. His reception at Charleston, was calculated to increase his most sanguine views. From the supreme magistrate of the State, and from every class of citizens, he received warm expressions of enthusiastic devotion to the new Republic.—Taking these as evidence of the general disposition of the American people, *he did not wait to present his official letter to the Executive, and to be accredited by him*; but availing himself of the favourable situation at Charleston, to fit out privateers against the West-India trade, he presumed to authorize the arming of ships in that port, and to give commissions to cruise against the commerce of a nation with whom the United States were at amity. Prizes, taken by these privateers, were brought into American harbours, and French Consuls were opening Courts of Admiralty to condemn them.

From Charleston, Mr. Genet travelled by land to Philadelphia, receiving in every part of his way the same ardent declarations of attachment to France. Although the unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Genet, at Charleston, was well-known at Philadelphia, yet his entrance into the city was rendered pompous and triumphal, and "crowds flocked from every avenue of the city, to meet the Republican Ambassador of an allied nation."—On the day after his arrival, addresses were presented to him from particular societies, and from individual citizens, in which they expressed their exultation at the victories of France, and declared that, in their opinion, her success was essential to the safety of the American States.

On the 18th of May, he presented his credentials to the President. These contained respectful sentiments towards the government of the United States, and abounded with devotion to the American people. The President received him in an open and ingenuous manner, and with sincerity expressed his regard for the French nation.

In this conference, Mr. Genet declared that his government had no desire to engage the United States in the European war, but wished them to pursue their interest; *yet he persisted in the execution of his assumed power*, and a French privateer captured an English merchantman, within the Capes of the Delaware, while on her way to the Ocean. The prize being taken in the waters of the United States, and therefore under the controul of the government, the British Minister complained of this illicit proceeding, and demanded restitution of the property, unlawfully taken from his countrymen.

The Cabinet unanimously agreed that the proceedings of Mr. Genet were not warranted by any existing treaties between the two nations, and were therefore violations of neutral rights, and that the government ought to prevent the repetition of them. They also agreed that restitution ought to be made of the prize taken within the waters of the Delaware.

Respecting prizes taken upon the high seas, *in virtue of commissions issued by Genet*, and brought into the American ports, the cabinet were divided. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph held, that the government was under no obligation to restore them to their original owners.—Colonel Hamilton and General Knox contended, that, to maintain an honest neutrality, the United States were bound to restore the prizes.

The President took time to deliberate on those points, on which his council were not agreed. Principles in which they united, were established; and directed the Secretary of State to give the necessary information to the ministers of France and Britain.

Mr. Genet complained heavily of these rules of the American government, as a violation of neutral rights, and a breach of existing treaties between the two nations. In his comments upon these treaties, he claimed for France, *every thing which the two nations had bound themselves not to grant to other countries*; converting *negative* stipulations, which respected other nations, into grants of *positive* privileges, to the contracting parties.

He was informed that out of respect to him, the subject had been reviewed in the Cabinet; but that the President saw no reason to change his opinion. Mr. Genet still refused acquiescence, and seemed to have entertained the expectation, that he should be able so far to avail himself of the partiality of the Americans for France, as to bend the Administration to his own purposes, or overthrow it!!

Prosecutions having been commenced against two of the American citizens, whom Genet engaged at Charleston, to cruise in the service of France, he demanded these men of the civil magistrate who had arrested them, in the following very extraordinary language.

"I have this moment been informed that two officers in the service of the republic of France, citizens Gideon Henfield and John Singletary, have been arrested on board the privateer of the French republic, the citizen Genet, and conducted to prison. The crime laid to their charge, the crime which my mind cannot conceive, and which my pen almost refuses to state, is the serving of France, and defending with her children the common glorious cause of liberty.

"Being ignorant of any positive law or treaty, which deprives Americans of this privilege, and authorizes officers of police arbitrarily to take mariners in the service of France from on board their vessels, I call upon your intervention, Sir, and that of the President of the United States, in order to obtain the immediate relaesement of the above mentioned officers, who have acquired by the sentiments animating them, and by the act of their engagement, anteriour to every act to the contrary, the right of French citizens."

The President considered this insolent demand as an attack upon the honour and independence of the United States; but without noticing the intemperate language of the French minister, he steadily pursued the public interest.

The influential individuals of that portion of the American people, who had been opposed to the adoption of the national constitution, and were opposed to the measures of the administration under it, in the partialities and prejudices manifested throughout the Union towards France and Great-Britain, saw the probable means to weaken the confidence, and alienate the affection, which the citizens of the United States manifested towards the President; and in the way to bring about a revolution in the national government. In pursuance of this plan, the resentments and the enthusiastic sympathies of the people were fostered; and democratic societies, in imitation of the jacobin club in Paris, were formed. The victories of France were celebrated by feasts, bonfires, and other public rejoicings."

(To be continued.)

BY THE LAST MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 2.

UNION FESTIVAL.

YESTERDAY a public dinner was given by the citizens of Alexandria to the President of the United States, and Heads of Departments. The President was escorted by a military corps, and welcomed by a federal salute. At dinner, *William Herbert*, Esq. Mayor of the town, presided, supported by the Hon. Judge *Fitzhugh* and Col. *Simms*. On no former occasion have we seen a more numerous and respectable company, and the greatest cordiality and cheerfulness pervaded every countenance.

The following were the toasts, viz. 1. The United States, their Union the basis of their strength, peace, and happiness. 2. The Constitution of the United States, the cement of their Union. 3. The People of the United States, too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender their own. 4. The Congress of the United States—may their deliberations result in their country's welfare. 5. The Judiciary of the United States. 6. The advancement of science, and the diffusion of information, the best aliment to true liberty. 7. Internal improvement and facility of intercourse. 8. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions. 9. The memory of General WASHINGTON. 10. The Sages and Heroes of the glorious Revolution. 11. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures. 12. The militia of the United States, well regulated, the firmest bulwark of the republic. 13. The army and navy of the United States. 14. The American fair.

By the President of the United States.—Prosperity to Alexandria.

By the Secretary of State.—Institutions for the diffusion of knowledge—may they be patronized as objects of primary importance.

By the Secretary of the Treasury.—The District of Columbia.

By the Secretary of War.—The second legion of the militia of the district of Columbia.

After the President and Heads of Departments had retired—

JAMES MADISON, Esq. President of the United States.

The Heads of Departments.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Merchants.—The Secretary of the Treasury.

By the Officers of the second Legion.—The Secretary of War.

By JAMES KEITHE, Esq.—May this day terminate all party distinctions.

By Mr. HOPKENS.—The Chief Justice of the United States.

The dinner given in this town to Mr. Madison was very numerously attended.—No party spirit nor distinction appeared.—They were literally all federalists, all republicans: and it appears to be the disposition of the Executive, at least at present, to

"Unite the Roses red and white together,
That from one kind and friendly stalk
They both may flourish."

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15.

General Bright and the other Insurgents lately sentenced to imprisonment and fine in Philadelphia, for resisting the laws of the United States, have been pardoned by the President, and released from jail. The supremacy of just laws and constitutional statutes being established in the condemnation and commitment of the insurgents, we do not disapprove this instance of lenity in the Executive of the United States.

Assurances have been given by the Secretary of State, that there is no objection to permit British vessels to load in conformity with the second section of the Act of the 9th of January 1809, on giving bonds conditioned that the vessel shall not proceed to a foreign port, which bonds will become null on the 10th of June, by the effect of the law under the President's Proclamation of the 19th of April.

Extract of a letter from Gen. William Clark, to his friend in Louisville, dated St. Louis, April 4th, 1809.

"I send this letter by an express we are about to send to Governor Harrison, to inform him of the situation of the Indians on the Indian side of Mississippi. Those people have threatened to attack the fort up the Mississippi, above the Moin river, and from their conduct we are induced to believe they are not well disposed in that quarter. Major Christy will march on the 15th inst. with three companies of militia to reinforce that post. Capt. House of the artillery, and Lieut. Pyrot's detachment of regular troops, will set out from Belle Fountain in a few days, and 5 or 600 men are held in requisition to act if necessary. I do not think that the Indians will make any attempt after they find we are apprised of their intentions.

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, MAY 12.

STATE ELECTION.

Our returns are now complete, as to members of the Assembly, and the result is as follows:—

Whole number of members 112.

Federal 63—Democratic 49—Federal majority 14.

The senate consists of 32 members, who hold their seats for four years. They are elected in classes, eight being chosen every year. Last year there was but one federalist in the senate. Of the eight chosen this spring, five (from the Eastern and Western Districts) are federal—and three (from the the Middle and Southern) are democratic. Majorities not yet ascertained; but there is a clear majority of federal senatorial votes in the state.

The council, by which all the appointments, excepting those of treasurer and state printer, are made, consists of the Governor, and one Senator from each of the four great districts, *chosen by the house.*

The democrats, it is said, amidst all their ill-fortune, console themselves with the idea that a federal council cannot be chosen, there being only two districts represented by federalists. Although the true patriots of the state, who have completely triumphed at this election, have a dearer object in view than the mere attainment of offices—yet let not the faction flatter themselves. There are independent senators in every district, who will readily join in the enquiry, when a candidate is proposed for an office—"Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution?" and few of the present office-holding gentry, can expect the approbation of such a council.

To appreciate the happy reformation in this State, it should be recollected that only two years since there were but 22 federalists in the House of Representatives to 90 democrats! Again, in the great and populous Western senatorial District, the democratic ticket prevailed last SPRING by upwards of 3000 majority: this spring the federal ticket has succeeded by 500 majority

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 18.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Bartholomews dated the 25th ult. received at New-York.

"The Saints were given up last Tuesday evening, after a desperate engagement. The English lost heavily, and they are now destroying the forts. Three ships of the line got out of there two days before, and Cochrane has succeeded in getting possession of two of them, the other got off by superior sailing.

"By a late regulation in the English Islands, Swedish vessels are not allowed to carry provisions; this will cause a partial stagnation in trade here. but when the people get in want of flour, &c. these restrictions must be taken off."

From Nassau, New Providence, April 26, 1809.

The Recruit brig, of 18 guns, Captain Napier, has captured a large French letter of marque brig from Bordeaux, bound to Basseterre, Guadaloupe, with a valuable car-

in the affair. The Brahmins chose to me seeing this, threw some fire on the pile, and in two seconds the whole was a complete conflagration. While the bodies were burning, the Brahmins kept dancing round the funeral pile with enthusiasm and apparent satisfaction.

The officiating Brahmins, so far from opposing my approach, appeared anxious that I should see the whole minutely, that I might relate that every thing had been conducted without deceit or persuasion. I accordingly took my station at the angle post at the door, where I remained the whole time: the Suttee at not more than three feet distance from me. She appeared so totally absorbed in her prayers, and performing the necessary ceremonies, and in conversation with her son, that she paid not the smallest attention to any thing round her, excepting once, when she waved her hand to me not to advance nearer. During the whole ceremony, which lasted considerably more than an hour (for I was too much interested to look at my watch) she was as firm and collected, and perhaps more so, than most of the by-standers. I never took my eyes off her the whole time, and dare affert that not the smallest degree of compulsion was used.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

AMIDST the constant misrepresentations of faction with which many of our public papers abound, it is natural to suppose that the rising generation, at least, may be deceived as to the true political history of our country. A knowledge of the rise of these two parties, to one of which almost every man in the United States is zealously attached, would be an antidote to many of the impostures which are now daily palmed on the public, and would explain many appearances, and many popular impressions, which otherwise seem to exist without a cause. As there seems to be at present a total dearth of interesting intelligence, we conceive our columns cannot be more usefully employed, than in informing many who never knew, and perhaps reminding as many, who have almost forgotten, the audacious officiousness and inteference of a certain foreign nation, which seduced many an American from the love and duty he owed his own country; and which gave rise to the stigma of BRITISH PARTIZAN, which is yet attempted to be affixed to every independent citizen of the United States. The following extracts are from the excellent *Biography of Washington*, by the Rev. Mr. Bancroft. The correctness of the facts will not be disputed; and here we may obtain sufficient grounds to judge whether French influence in our country is not a reality, and British influence a name.

Boston Repertory.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF FRENCH INFLUENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXTRACTS FROM BANCROFT'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

"The prejudices and partialities of the American people towards England and France, excited by the revolutionary contest had not at this period, (1793) wholly subsided, and the commencement of a war, between *regenerated* France and the monarchs of Europe operated upon their feelings like a shock of electricity. Reason and judgment seemed to be laid aside, and nothing was heard but the language of passion. Without inquiring *which nation was the first aggressor*, Americans saw a number of despots combined against a sister republic, virtuously struggling to establish her liberty. Their national vanity was flattered, by the persuasion that the spark which lighted the flame of liberty in France, was taken from their altar, or in the language of Dr. Franklin, "the French having served an apprenticeship in America, set up for themselves in Europe."

If a few individuals more cool, doubted the tendency and dreaded the issue of the commotions in France, they were generally denominated aristocrats—the enemies of equal liberty, and the enemies of their own country. Although there was no intention in the body of the American citizens to involve the United States in a war, yet they generally discovered an ardent inclination to grant those favours to France, which must inevitably lead to a state of hostility.

The President (WASHINGTON) was at Mount-Vernon, on some urgent private business, when the intelligence of the declaration of war between France and England reached the United States. Perceiving the importance of the crisis, he with haste returned to the seat of government. On the day which succeeded that of his arrival, April 17th, 1793, he addressed a letter to the members of his cabinet, in which he submitted several subjects of consideration, after the following introduction.

"The posture of affairs in Europe particularly between France and Great-Britain, places the United States in a delicate situation, and requires much consideration of the measures, which will be proper for them to observe, in the war between those powers. With a view to forming a general plan of conduct for the Executive, I have stated and enclosed sundry questions to be considered preparatory to a meeting at my house tomorrow, where I shall expect to see you at nine o'clock, and to receive the result of your reflections thereon."——————

At the proposed meeting the cabinet unanimously recommended to the President to issue a proclamation of Neutrality, forbidding the citizens of the United States, to engage in any act of hostility, against either of the belligerent powers, or to carry either of them, articles, contraband of war, and requiring them to refrain from all acts unfriendly towards nations with whom the United States were at peace.—This proclamation the Executive immediately issued.

It was unanimously recommended to the President to receive a minister from the French republic. The cabinet was also united in the opinion, that it was inexpedient to call Congress together. On the other question the usual difference of sentiment existed. The Secretary of State *(Mr. Jefferson)* and the Attorney General, *(Mr. Randolph)* conceived that the changes in the government of France made no essential difference in the relation of the two nations; but that in all respects, the intercourse should proceed on principles established with the monarchy. The Secretaries of the Treasury *(Gen. Hamilton)* and of war, *(Gen. Knox)* admitted the right of a nation to change the form of its government at will, but denied its right to involve other nations in all the consequences of alterations, they might be disposed to make. The convulsions of France, they thought, threatened dangers to nations in alliance with her, and maintained that the United States were at liberty to suspend the operation of treaties, with that country, when it was necessary for their own safety.

Messrs. Jefferson and Randolph also contended that it was inexpedient to come to any decision respecting the application of the article of the guarantee to the present government.—Messrs. Hamilton and Knox were of opinion that France, being the aggressor, the war on her part was offensive, that the guarantee respected only defensive war, and did not apply to the present state of things.

The President again required the reasons in writing of each opinion, and after due investigation established those maxims for the support of neutral rights, which he firmly, but temperately, maintained through the succeeding period of his administration; and which, amidst conflicts that prostrated the stablest pillars of old European governments, preserved his country from the miseries of war.

In the state of the public sentiment which we have noticed, Mr. Genet landed April 8th, at Charleston, South Carolina, as the minister of Republican France. Ardent in the constitutional temperament of his mind, inflated with the zeal of a new convert to the doctrine of liberty and equality, he conceived that the enlightened world felt a high interest in the revolution of his country, and that every man of virtue was disposed to espouse her cause. His reception at Charleston, was calculated to increase his most sanguine views. From the supreme magistrate of the State, and from every class of citizens, he received warm expressions of enthusiastic devotion to the new Republic.—Taking these as evidence of the general disposition of the American people, *he did not wait to present his official letter to the Executive, and to be accredited by him*; but availing himself of the favourable situation at Charleston, to fit out privateers against the West-India trade, he presumed to authorize the arming of ships in that port, and to give commissions to cruise against the commerce of a nation with whom the United States were at amity. Prizes, taken by these privateers, were brought into American harbours, and French Consuls were opening Courts of Admiralty to condemn them.

From Charleston, Mr. Genet travelled by land to Philadelphia, receiving in every part of his way the same ardent declarations of attachment to France. Although the unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Genet, at Charleston, was well-known at Philadelphia, yet his entrance into the city was rendered pompous and triumphal, and "crowds flocked from every avenue of the city, to meet the Republican Ambassador of an allied nation."—On the day after his arrival, addresses were presented to him from particular societies, and from individual citizens, in which they expressed their exultation at the victories of France, and declared that, in their opinion, her success was essential to the safety of the American States.

On the 18th of May, he presented his credentials to the President. These contained respectful sentiments towards the government of the United States, and abounded with devotion to the American people. The President received him in an open and ingenuous manner, and with sincerity expressed his regard for the French nation.

In this conference, Mr. Genet declared that his government had no desire to engage the United States in the European war, but wished them to pursue their interest; *yet he persisted in the execution of his assumed power*, and a French privateer captured an English merchantman, within the Capes of the Delaware, while on her way to the Ocean. The prize being taken in the waters of the United States, and therefore under the controul of the government, the British Minister complained of this illicit proceeding, and demanded restitution of the property, unlawfully taken from his countrymen.

The Cabinet unanimously agreed that the proceedings of Mr. Genet were not warranted by any existing treaties between the two nations, and were therefore violations of neutral rights, and that the government ought to prevent the repetition of them. They also agreed that restitution ought to be made of the prize taken within the waters of the Delaware.

Respecting prizes taken upon the high seas, *in virtue of commissions issued by Genet*, and brought into the American ports, the cabinet were divided. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph held, that the government was under no obligation to restore them to their original owners.—Colonel Hamilton and General Knox contended, that, to maintain an honest neutrality, the United States were bound to restore the prizes.

The President took time to deliberate on those points, on which his council were not agreed. Principles in which they united, were established; and directed the Secretary of State to give the necessary information to the ministers of France and Britain.

Mr. Genet complained heavily of these rules of the American government, as a violation of neutral rights, and a breach of existing treaties between the two nations. In his comments upon these treaties, he claimed for France *every thing which the two nations had bound themselves not to grant to other countries*; converting *negative* stipulations, which respected other nations, into grants of *positive* privileges, to the contracting parties.

He was informed that out of respect to him, the subject had been reviewed in the Cabinet; but that the President saw no reason to change his opinion. Mr. Genet still refused acquiescence, and seemed to have entertained the expectation, that he should be able so far to avail himself of the partiality of the Americans for France, as to bend the Administration to his own purposes, or overthrow it!!

Prosecutions having been commenced against two of the American citizens, whom Genet engaged at Charleston, to cruise in the service of France, he demanded these men of the civil magistrate who had arrested them, in the following very extraordinary language.

"I have this moment been informed that two officers in the service of the republic of France, citizens Gideon Henfield and John Singletary, have been arrested on board the privateer of the French republic, the citizen Genet, and conducted to prison. The crime laid to their charge, the crime which my mind cannot conceive, and which my pen almost refuses to state, is the serving of France, and defending with her children the common glorious cause of liberty.

"Being ignorant of any positive law or treaty, which deprives Americans of this privilege, and authorizes officers of police arbitrarily to take mariners in the service of France from on board their vessels, I call upon your intervention, Sir, and that of the President of the United States, in order to obtain the immediate release ment of the above mentioned officers, who have acquired by the sentiments animating them, and by the act of their engagement, anteriour to every act to the contrary, the right of French citizens."

The President considered this insolent demand as an attack upon the honour and independence of the United States; but without noticing the intemperate language of the French minister, he steadily pursued the public interest.

The influential individuals of that portion of the American people, who had been opposed to the adoption of the national constitution, and were opposed to the measures of the administration under it, in the partialities and prejudices manifested throughout the Union towards France and Great-Britain, saw the probable means to weaken the confidence, and alienate the affection, which the citizens of the United States manifested towards the President; and in the way to bring about a revolution in the national government. In pursuance of this plan, the resentments and the enthusiastic sympathies of the people were fostered; and democratic societies, in imitation of the jacobin club in Paris, were formed. The victories of France were celebrated by feasts, bonfires, and other public rejoicings."

(To be continued.)

BY THE LAST MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 2.

UNION FESTIVAL.

YESTERDAY a public dinner was given by the citizens of Alexandria to the President of the United States, and Heads of Departments. The President was escorted by a military corps, and welcomed by a federal salute. At dinner, *William Herbert*, Esq. Mayor of the town, presided, supported by the Hon. Judge *Fitzhugh* and Col. *Simms*. On no former occasion have we seen a more numerous and respectable company, and the greatest cordiality and cheerfulness pervaded every countenance.

The following were the toasts, viz. 1. The United States, their Union the basis of their strength, peace, and happiness. 2. The Constitution of the United States, the cement of their Union. 3. The People of the United States, too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender their own. 4. The Congress of the United States—may their deliberations result in their country's welfare. 5. The Judiciary of the United States. 6. The advancement of science, and the diffusion of information, the best aliment to true liberty. 7. Internal improvement and facility of intercourse. 8. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions. 9. The memory of General WASHINGTON. 10. The Sages and Heroes of the glorious Revolution. 11. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures. 12. The militia of the United States, well regulated, the firmest bulwark of the republic. 13. The army and navy of the United States. 14. The American fair.

By the President of the United States.—Prosperity to Alexandria.

By the Secretary of State.—Institutions for the diffusion of knowledge—may they be patronized as objects of primary importance.

By the Secretary of the Treasury.—The District of Columbia.

By the Secretary of War.—The second legion of the militia of the district of Columbia.

After the President and Heads of Departments had retired—

JAMES MADISON, Esq. President of the United States.

The Heads of Departments.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Merchants.—The Secretary of the Treasury.

By the Officers of the second Legion.—The Secretary of War.

By JAMES KEITH, Esq.—May this day terminate all party distinctions.

By Mr. HOPKENS.—The Chief Justice of the United States.

The dinner given in this town to Mr. Madison was very numerously attended.—No party spirit nor distinction appeared.—They were literally all federalists, all republicans: and it appears to be the disposition of the Executive, at least at present, to

"Unite the Roses red and white together,
That from one kind and friendly stalk
They both may flourish."

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15.

General Bright and the other Insurgents lately sentenced to imprisonment and fine in Philadelphia, for resisting the laws of the United States, have been pardoned by the President, and released from jail. The supremacy of just laws and constitutional statutes being established in the condemnation and commitment of the insurgents, we do not disapprove this instance of lenity in the Executive of the United States.

Assurances have been given by the Secretary of State, that there is no objection to permit British vessels to load in conformity with the second section of the Act of the 9th of January 1809, on giving bonds conditioned that the vessel shall not proceed to a foreign port, which bonds will become null on the 10th of June, by the effect of the law under the President's Proclamation of the 19th of April.

Extract of a letter from Gen. William Clark, to his friend in Louisville, dated St. Louis, April 4th, 1809.

"I send this letter by an express we are about to send to Governor Harrison, to inform him of the situation of the Indians on the Indian side of Mississippi. Those people have threatened to attack the fort up the Mississippi, above the Moin river, and from their conduct we are induced to believe they are not well disposed in that quarter. Major Christy will march on the 15th inst. with three companies of militia to reinforce that post. Capt. Heuse of the artillery, and Lieut. Pyrot's detachment of regular troops, will set out from Belle Fountain in a few days, and 5 or 600 men are held in requisition to act if necessary. I do not think that the Indians will make any attempt after they find we are apprised of their intentions.

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, MAY 12.

STATE ELECTION.

Our returns are now complete, as to members of the Assembly, and the result is as follows:—

Whole number of members 112.
Federal 63—Democratic 49—Federal majority 14.

The senate consists of 32 members, who hold their seats for four years. They are elected in classes, eight being chosen every year. Last year there was but one federalist in the senate. Of the eight chosen this spring, five (from the Eastern and Western Districts) are federal—and three (from the the Middle and Southern) are democratic. Majorities not yet ascertained; but there is a clear majority of federal senatorial votes in the state.

The council, by which all the appointments, excepting those of treasurer and state printer, are made, consists of the Governor, and one Senator from each of the four great districts, *chosen by the house.*

The democrats, it is said, amidst all their ill-fortune, console themselves with the idea that a federal council cannot be chosen, there being only two districts represented by federalists. Although the true patriots of the state, who have completely triumphed at this election, have a dearer object in view than the mere attainment of offices—yet let not the faction flatter themselves. There are independent senators in every district, who will readily join in the enquiry, when a candidate is proposed for an office—"Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution?" and few of the present office-holding gentry, can expect the approbation of such a council.

To appreciate the happy reformation in this State, it should be recollected that only two years since there were but 22 federalists in the House of Representatives to 90 democrats! Again, in the great and populous Western senatorial District, the democratic ticket prevailed last SPRING by upwards of 3000 majority: this spring the federal ticket has succeeded by 500 majority

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 18.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Bartholomews dated the 25th ult. received at New-York.

"The Saints were given up last Tuesday evening, after a desperate engagement. The English lost heavily, and they are now destroying the forts. Three ships of the line got out of there two days before, and Cochrane has succeeded in getting possession of two of them, the other got off by superior sailing.

"By a late regulation in the English Islands, Swedish vessels are not allowed to carry provisions; this will cause a partial stagnation in trade here, but when the people get in want of flour, &c. these restrictions must be taken off."

From Nassau, New Providence, April 26, 1809.

The Recruit brig, of 18 guns, Captain Napier, has captured a large French letter of marque brig from Bordeaux, bound to Basseterre, Guadaloupe, with a valuable car-

go of merchandize. The Wolverine brig and Dominica sloop have also captured two French letters of marque, named L'Empereur and L'Imperatrice, of 12 guns each, from France bound to Martinique, with cargoes of provisions and dry goods. We understand that Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, is to be superseded on the Leeward Island station in June next, by Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood.

The Philadelphia Political Register, states, on the authority of the latest letters from England, (how late is not said) the discovery of another conspiracy in Paris to remove Napoleon, and to restore the Bourbons:—That the ever-vigilant police was exercising all its power and address to develope the plot:—That Ferdinand VIIth had in consequence been confined in a close castle;—that Bonaparte's journey to Germany, had been retarded by the event: and that preparatory to his leaving Paris, he had deposited his Will with the Senate. Thus far the Register.—We believe our accounts direct from France are of later date than the above mentioned letters; and they are wholly silent on the subject.—We believe the French Constitution requires the Emperor to nominate his successor in a will; and deposit it with the Senate.

May 19.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

The nett Federal Gain, by a list carefully kept, stood last evening at 24. The federal majority in the House of Representatives, will probably be between 30 and 50.

A gentleman who left St. Bartholomews on the 29th ult. informs us, contrary to other reports, that the British loss was very inconsiderable in reducing the Saints: that Admiral Cochrane was censured by some persons for the escape of the L'Orient squadron: that it was reported a British and Spanish force had taken the city of St. Domingo: and that there was a rumour from Sweden that the King had been confined, and his uncle declared Regent.

The above mentioned gentleman on his passage home was boarded from a British 74, and informed of the capture of a French ship of 60 guns.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Havanna, April 28, to a gentleman in this town. We wish events in Spain had been as favourable as the Spanish *reports* generally are.

"*Havanna, April* 28.—We to-day hear from Teneriffe, that the Castle of Montjui and Barcelona, were assaulted and carried by General Reding, of the Spanish army.—We also understand, that half of the French troops that entered Gallicia, were killed, and the other half taken prisoners, by the Patriots."

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1809.

OF PORTUGAL.

The master of a vessel arrived at New-York from Lisbon, gives a rather variant account of the state of affairs in Portugal, from other statements received:—He informs, that when he sailed (about the last of March) no information had been received of the capture of Oporto by the French; nor of even their entrance into Portugal:—That the people were in good spirits; were continually receiving clothing, arms, &c. from England; and appeared determined to resist the French:—That the Spaniards were in possession of Vigo, where three English frigates had arrived with supplies.—That the Marquis Romana, with a considerable force, was still in Gallicia, and that the French had lost 10,000 men in that province.

Lisbon Gazettes to the 21st of March were received at New-York, by the above arrival.—The last contains the General Orders of the British General Beresford, who is therein styled, "*the Marshal Commander in Chief of the Portuguese army*," announcing his being appointed by the Prince Regent to the command of the Portuguese forces, and of his determination to endeavour to add to the resolution and intrepidity of the Portuguese troops, that knowledge and uniformity in their direction, which is only wanting to make them equal to the bravest and most intrepid soldiers in Europe. These orders are dated the 13th March, 1809.

COMMERCIAL.

The Spanish Consul-General resident at Philadelphia, has given official notice, that American vessels bound to Porto-Rico, must enter only in St. John's.

The Governing Authorities of Cuba, by an order dated April 18, 1809, have directed, that British and neutral vessels shall be permitted to enter only in the ports of Havanna, Matanzas, St. Jago de Cuba, and Trinidad; but that goods imported into these ports may be freely carried from one place to another on the said Island, free from any additional duties.

A letter from a merchant in Kingston, Jamaica, dated April 15th, received by a commercial house in New-York, says—"Since American vessels have been allowed to clear out from the States to Spain, Portugal, and their dependencies, this market begins to be glutted with flour by vessels from Cuba, and those blown off the coast. A meeting of the inhabitants was called on the 21st ult. and sundry resolutions as to the expediency of petitioning Government to exclude American vessels in the event of the Embargo being removed, were sent to the Mayor: but no person attending to move or second the resolutions, they fell to the ground. Instead of recommending the measure of exclusion, the legislature, that is to meet the 25th inst. will, on all American produce imported in American bottoms, impose duties which will produce a considerable revenue. Lumber continues in demand, and white-oak staves with heading for rum puncheons pay extremely well. Pickled fish is scarce, and meets with a ready sale. Irish provisions are in great plenty. Superfine flour 18 dollars per barrel."

Don Joseph Ignatius de Viar is appointed by the Patriotic Junta of Spain, Conjoint Charge des Affairs, with the Chevalier de Foranda, of His Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII. near the United States of America.

Freights.—The Charleston Courier, of the 5th of May, says, three pence is now given for cotton to Europe, and £7 for rice.

According to Blodget's statistical collections, the EXPORTS of the United States during the year 1807, to all the world, amounted in value to 108 848 150 dollars,—of which 48 699,592 were articles of domestic growth or manufacture, and 59 643,558 of foreign.

Probably no event since the peace which secured our independence, has diffused a joy so general as the restoration of harmony between this country and Great-Britain. The intelligence has been every where welcomed with acclamation, and, in numerous places, by the ringing of bells, military parades, and discharges of artillery.—The public prints have also no less unequivocally responded these demonstrations of joy, and for once even the discordant materials of party seem to have affianced in a unity of action and feeling. With the exception of Duane's Aurora and two or three of his subordinates, we believe not a newspaper has expressed itself dissatisfied with this happy reconciliation: the federal prints, as well as every federalist, hail it with unfeigned pleasure.

The facility with which this event was effected augurs most favorably for the New-Administration. It indicates, we rejoice to say, a disposition unshackled by foreign partialities: a spirit truly national: and an energy of decision infinitely transcending the wavering imbecilities which for eight years have paralized our councils and disgraced the nation. Whilst these traits of honorable character are maintained—while President Madison thus pursues the strait-forward course of Washington, not a soul who reveres that venerated name but will with heart and hand support a successor on whom his mantle has descended. Making the sure-land-marks of that illustrious Statesmen his guide, party distinctions will be forgotten, and the treacherous reverie of his predecessor, "we are all Federalists we are all Republicans," will no longer be a fiction, but settle itself into historical truth.—Those who from principle opposed his elevation, apprehending that he was pledged to the same fatal system which had stifled our prosperity, will be among the foremost to give efficacy to his measures when devised by a liberal and practical policy. For it is a truth which should be thoroughly understood, that measures, not men, are the object of federal solicitude: and provided the honor and welfare of the nation are maintained, the collective body of federalists, without stopping to anaylze his political creed, will joyfully admit that he who performs this good is sufficiently orthodox.—This first conspicuous act of Mr Madison's presidency bears the stamp of enlarged views, taken by itself it is entitled to great praise: in reference to and as indicating the future, it is immensely important: it naturally and almost irresistibly creates agreeable anticipations: and whilst prudence forbids that these should yet become sanguine, each generous mind will contemplate the prospect "as one having faith."

But, alas, when we perceive with how much ease and expedition a compromise of our differences with England is effected, so soon as our government manifests an amicable disposition, and that precisely the same terms are now accepted as perfectly satisfactory, as were offered to and rejected by the Jeffersonian administration; when we reflect on these facts, the mind rises indignant against that visionary politician, who, for the sake of a fantastic experiment, (or some worse motive) has subjected the country to a sixteen month's ruinous embargo, and the Constitution to a wound which can never be healed!—*Connecticut Herald.*

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 29.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania district; April session, 1809, before Judges Washington and Peters.

ODLIN,
vs.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This was a case stated for the opinion of the Court. It stated that on the 21st December 1807, the plaintiff caused Insurance to be made upon the schooner Hazard, valued at 3500 dollars, at and from Philadelphia to Havanna. The vessel with a valuable cargo on board, cleared out at the Custom-House of Philadelphia on the 21st December, 1807, and sailed on the voyages insured; but owing to head winds, was obliged to stop at Reedy Island, in the river Delaware, and while lying there waiting for a wind, she was arrested, stopped, detained and prevented from proceeding by the officers of a revenue cutter, acting under the authority of the President of the United States, in pursuance of an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels, &c. passed on the 22d December, 1807, which act was received and promulgated by the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, on the 27th December, 1807.—The said officers took away all the ship's papers. The vessel was ordered, and returned to Philadelphia, and was regularly abandoned to the underwriters.

The question for the opinion of the court was—Whether, on the facts stated, the plaintiffs are entitled to recover for a total or a partial loss; or whether the defendants were entitled to judgment.

The case was argued on the 12th and 13th inst. by Hopkinson and Dallas for the plaintiff and by Rawle and Lewis for the defendants. The same point had occurred in the case of King vs. Delaware Insurance Company, and was argued by Charles Ingersoll and Tilghman for plaintiff, and Condy and Rawle for defendants.

On the part of the plaintiff it was contended that the detention under the embargo, was a loss insured against under the words "arrests, restraints, and detainments of all kings, princes and people, of what nation, condition or quality soever." These words are general enough to embrace the case; and it must therefore lie on the defendant, to show how or why it is excepted. That an embargo by a foreign power authorizes abandonment cannot be denied, and the words equally embrace the case of a domestic embargo, and no reason exists why it should be excluded. They further contended that though the case had never been expressly decided in England or in our own courts, yet the inclination of the judges as well as that of the elementary writers, appeared clearly to be in favor of the insured's right to abandon in case of a domestic as well as a foreign embargo.

For the defendants it was contended, that the words of the policy did not embrace the case—that if they did, such a contract would be void, as being against the public policy. An insurance is in the nature of a wager. A wager which is to give a party an interest different from the general interest of the community is void. Whether a contract of insurance makes it the interest of either party to obstruct a measure, or to prevent the passage or enactment of a measure which the government thinks necessary, and for public good, it is void. Moreover, an act of Congress is the act of every citizen in the community—the plaintiff himself is one of the framers of an act for which he now claims to recover a large sum of money from defendants.

The Court held the case under advisement, and this day a very able opinion was delivered by the presiding Judge, Washington, in favour of the insured; that the detention under the embargo was a loss within the words or meaning of the policy: authorised an abandonment: and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover for a total loss.

DIED.—At Richmond, (Virginia) on the 8th ult. *GIDEON WANTON*, Esq. of this town, in the 85th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Spanish ship Espanola Alianza, Barot, Havanna: Sloop Industry, Boughton, Edenton: ditto Juno, Savary, New-York.

CLEARED,

Brig Marian, Greene, Norfolk: do. Hercules Courtney, Phillips, Charleston: Sloop Lilly, Kelley, ditto: do. Gen. Greene, Wixson, ditto: do. Jenny, Custis, Washington: do. Olive, Cowing, ditto: do. Flora Spencer, Richmond: do. Fame, Waldin, New-York.

Ten Thousand Dollars for only Three Dollars!

ORDERS for tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received, for a few weeks, by *L. ROUSMANIERE*, at the Office of the Newport Mercury. The following are the Prizes, viz.—2 of 10,000 Dollars: 2 of 5000 Dollars; 2 of 2500 Dollars: 3 of 1000 Dollars: 6 of 500: 15 of 200: 30 of 100: 60 of 50: 150 of 20: 300 of 10: and 13 800 of 5 Dollars.

Present price of Tickets Three Dollars—but will soon rise to 3 dollars and 50 cents.

The *River Lehigh Lottery* will be drawn in Philadelphia, and a regular *List of Prizes* will be received weekly, during the drawing.

Newport, May 20, 1809.

DANIEL HOLLOWAY,

Has for Sale,

GARDEN SEEDS, warranted, and as cheap as any in Newport.—*Also for Sale*, A small Orchard in Newtown, containing about 50 Trees, of the best kind, which bear well.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

STORAGE,

FOR all kinds of GOODS, in excellent Stores, may be had on the Wharf of the late Capt. Benedict Smith, now improved by the Subscriber, by applying to

JOHN CLARKE.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his FARM, containing about 116 Acres of Land, well watered and wooded, situated on Point Judith, South-Kingstown.—There is on the Farm a large Dwelling-House, barn, crib, and a grist mill, all in good repair.—The toll of the Mill amounts to about 200 bushels of corn a year, and is supplied with water from a never failing stream.—The situation of the above mentioned Farm is extremely convenient for the purpose of procuring sea manure.—For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, living on the premises, or to Capt. CORNELL LITTLEFIELD, Newport.

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

South-Kingstown, May 16, 1809.

LOTTERY.

OFFER

THE Entire Cargoes of ... Espanola Alianza, and Brig A... cia Castilliana.—Consisting of:—

585 Hogsheads, 57 Tierces, 64 Barrels } New crop MOLASSES.
194 Boxes 1st quality powdered Sugars.
181 Do. Do. Brown Ditto.
7 Hogsheads Honey.
11 Tons Logwood.
1 Ton Lignumvitæ.
150 Boxes Spanish Cigars.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

HAVE FOR SALE

312 Barrels Richmond Superfine FLOUR, Gallego's Brand.
180 Casks RICE.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

For Richmond,

THE Sloop BETSEY, JOSEPH CHILDS, Master, will sail on Wednesday, the 24th inst.—For Freight or Passage, apply to

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 50, situated in Bridge-street, with a good cellar and a shop adjoining suitable for a Cabinet maker, with a yard, garden, stable and a good well of water, now in possession of BENJAMIN HAMMOND.—The above Estate if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant,—For further particulars, enquire of

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, May 20, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198, in Thames-Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms, apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16th, 1809.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH supply, comprising a general Assortment of Summer GOODS, now opened, and for Sale by

JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

Fresh Goods.

Rebecca Drummond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Summer season, which are now offered for sale, at Shop No. 143, Thames-street, formerly occupied by Mrs. VINSON.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Assortment of Calicoes, Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hosiery, Lutestrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, just received and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE MANAGERS of the Newport METHODIST CHAPEL LOTTERY, have determined to commence Drawing said Lottery on the first MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

JASON SPRAGUE,

Has for Sale, at No. 4, Washington-street.

5000 wt. first quality CHEESE, for Cash or approved credit.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

NEW HOTEL.

THE Public are informed, that the Subscriber has taken the House formerly occupied by Mr. *Oliver Varse*, north of the State-House, in Broad-street, where Parties and Clubs may be accommodated with private rooms, &c. Suppers prepared on short notice. Persons may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging.—All kinds of refreshments provided; and good accommodations for Horses, &c.

Pastery and Cake of various kinds, together with Porter, Mead and Beer constantly on hand.

Families can be supplied with Calves head Soup, dressed turtle fashion, every Friday, from 12 till 2 o'clock.

Calves-feet Jelly kept for sale. Cordials of various kinds, a constant supply.

As the Subscriber has been at considerable trouble and expence in obtaining one of the first Cooks from the city of New-York, he flatters himself he shall receive a portion of the public patronage. Every attention will be paid to those who may visit his House, where the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's most obedient servant,

CATO BARKER.

N. B. Horses and Carriages to Let.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A FARM containing about 90 Acres of good land, well watered and wooded, with a Dwelling-House, barn, crib, &c. and an orchard thereon, situated in Westerly, about 11-4 miles northerly from Pawcatuck Bridge.—For further particulars and terms, apply to JOHN CLARKE on the premises, or to

GEORGE CLARKE.

Middletown, May 13, 1809.

go of merchandize. The Wolverine brig and Dominica sloop have also captured two French letters of marque, named L'Empereur and L'Imperatrice, of 12 guns each, from France bound to Martinique, with cargoes of provisions and dry goods. We understand that Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, is to be superseded on the Leeward Island station in June next, by Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood.

The Philadelphia Political Register, states, on the authority of the latest letters from England, (how late is not said) the discovery of another conspiracy in Paris to remove Napoleon, and to restore the Bourbons:—That the ever-vigilant police was exercising all its power and address to develope the plot:—That Ferdinand VIIth had in consequence been confined in a close castle;—that Bonaparte's journey to Germany, had been retarded by the event: and that preparatory to his leaving Paris, he had deposited his Will with the Senate. Thus far the Register.—We believe our accounts direct from France are of later date than the above mentioned letters; and they are wholly silent on the subject.—We believe the French Constitution requires the Emperor to nominate his successor in a will; and deposit it with the Senate.

May 19.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

The nett Federal Gain, by a list carefully kept, stood last evening at 24. The federal majority in the House of Representatives, will probably be between 30 and 50.

A gentleman who left St. Bartholomews on the 29th ult. informs us, contrary to other reports, that the British loss was very inconsiderable in reducing the Saints: that Admiral Cochrane was censured by some persons for the escape of the L'Orient squadron: that it was reported a British and Spanish force had taken the city of St. Domingo: and that there was a rumour from Sweden that the King had been confined, and his uncle declared Regent.

The above mentioned gentleman on his passage home was boarded from a British 74, and informed of the capture of a French ship of 60 guns.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Havanna, April 28, to a gentleman in this town. We wish events in Spain had been as favourable as the Spanish *reports* generally are.

"*Havanna, April* 28.—We to-day hear from Teneriffe, that the Castle of Montjui and Barcelona, were assaulted and carried by General Reding, of the Spanish army.—We also understand, that half of the French troops that entered Gallicia, were killed, and the other half taken prisoners, by the Patriots."

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1809.

OF PORTUGAL.

The master of a vessel arrived at New-York from Lisbon, gives a rather variant account of the state of affairs in Portugal, from other statements received:—He informs, that when he sailed (about the last of March) no information had been received of the capture of Oporto by the French; nor of even their entrance into Portugal:—That the people were in good spirits; were continually receiving clothing, arms, &c. from England; and appeared determined to resist the French:—That the Spaniards were in possession of Vigo, where three English frigates had arrived with supplies.—That the Marquis Romana, with a considerable force, was still in Gallicia, and that the French had lost 10,000 men in that province.

Lisbon Gazettes to the 21st of March were received at New-York, by the above arrival.—The last contains the General Orders of the British General Beresford, who is therein styled, "*the Marshal Commander in Chief of the Portuguese army.*" announcing his being appointed by the Prince Regent to the command of the Portuguese forces, and of his determination to endeavour to add to the resolution and intrepidity of the Portuguese troops, that knowledge and uniformity in their direction, which is only wanting to make them equal to the bravest and most intrepid soldiers in Europe. These orders are dated the 13th March, 1809.

COMMERCIAL.

The Spanish Consul-General resident at Philadelphia, has given official notice, that American vessels bound to Porto-Rico, must enter only in St. John's.

The Governing Authorities of Cuba, by an order dated April 18, 1809, have directed, that British and neutral vessels shall be permitted to enter only in the ports of Havanna, Matanzas, St. Jago de Cuba, and Trinidad; but that goods imported into these ports may be freely carried from one place to another on the said Island, free from any additional duties.

A letter from a merchant in Kingston, Jamaica, dated April 15th, received by a commercial house in New-York, says—"Since American vessels have been allowed to clear out from the States to Spain, Portugal, and their dependencies this market begins to be glutted with flour by vessels from Cuba, and those blown off the coast. A meeting of the inhabitants was called on the 21st ult. and sundry resolutions as to the expediency of petitioning Government to exclude American vessels in the event of the Embargo being removed, were sent to the Mayor: but no person attending to move or second the resolutions, they fell to the ground. Instead of recommending the measure of exclusion, the legislature, that is to meet the 25th inst. will, on all American produce imported in American bottoms, impose duties which will produce a considerable revenue. Lumber continues in demand, and white-oak staves with heading for rum puncheons pay extremely well. Pickled fish is scarce, and meets with a ready sale. Irish provisions are in great plenty. Superfine flour 18 dollars per barrel."

Don Joseph Ignatius de Viar is appointed by the Patriotic Junta of Spain, Conjunct Charge des Affairs, with the Chevalier de Foranda, of His Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII. near the United States of America.

Freights.—The Charleston Courier, of the 5th of May, says, three pence is now given for cotton to Europe, and £7 for rice.

According to Blodget's statistical collections, the EXPORTS of the United States during the year 1807, to all the world, amounted in value to 108 848 150 dollars,—of which 48 699,592 were articles of domestic growth or manufacture, and 59 643,558 of foreign.

Probably no event since the peace which secured our independence, has diffused a joy so general as the restoration of harmony between this country and Great-Britain. The intelligence has been every where welcomed with acclamation, and, in numerous places, by the ringing of bells, military parades, and discharges of artillery.—The public prints have also no less unequivocally responded these demonstrations of joy, and for once even the discordant materials of party seem to have affianced in a unity of action and feeling. With the exception of Duane's Aurora and two or three of his subordinates, we believe not a newspaper has expressed itself dissatisfied with this happy reconciliation: the federal prints, as well as every federalist, hail it with unfeigned pleasure.

The facility with which this event was effected augurs most favorably for the New-Administration. It indicates, we rejoice to say, a disposition unshackled by foreign partialities: a spirit truly national: and an energy of decision infinitely transcending the wavering imbecilities which for eight years have paralized our councils and disgraced the nation. Whilst these traits of honorable character are maintained—while President Madison thus pursues the strait-forward course of Washington, not a soul who reveres that venerated name but will with heart and hand support a successor on whom his mantle has descended. Making the sure-land-marks of that illustrious Statesman his guide, party distinctions will be forgotten, and the treacherous reverie of his predecessor, "we are all Federalists we are all Republicans," will no longer be a fiction, but settle itself into historical truth.—Those who from principle opposed his elevation, apprehending that he was pledged to the same fatal system which had stifled our prosperity, will be among the foremost to give efficacy to his measures when devised by a liberal and practical policy. For it is a truth which should be thoroughly understood, that measures, not men, are the object of federal solicitude: and provided the honor and welfare of the nation are maintained, the collective body of federalists, without stopping to analyse his political creed, will joyfully admit that he who performs this good is sufficiently orthodox.—This first conspicuous act of Mr Madison's presidency bears the stamp of enlarged views, taken by itself it is entitled to great praise: in reference to and as indicating the future, it is immensely important: it naturally and almost irresistibly creates agreeable anticipations: and whilst prudence forbids that these should yet become sanguine, each generous mind will contemplate the prospect "as one having faith."

But, alas, when we perceive with how much ease and expedition a compromise of our differences with England is effected, so soon as our government manifests an amicable disposition, and that precisely the same terms are now accepted as perfectly satisfactory, as were offered to and rejected by the Jeffersonian administration; when we reflect on these facts, the mind rises indignant against that visionary politician, who, for the sake of a fantastic experiment, (or some worse motive) has subjected the country to a sixteen month's ruinous embargo, and the Constitution to a wound which can never be healed!—*Connecticut Herald.*

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 29.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania district; April session, 1809, before Judges Washington and Peters.

ODLIN,
vs.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This was a case stated for the opinion of the Court. It stated that on the 21st December 1807, the plaintiff caused Insurance to be made upon the schooner Hazard, valued at 3500 dollars, at and from Philadelphia to Havanna. The vessel with a valuable cargo on board, cleared out at the Custom-House of Philadelphia on the 21st December, 1807, and sailed on the voyages insured; but owing to head winds, was obliged to stop at Reedy Island, in the river Delaware, and while lying there waiting for a wind, she was arrested, stopped, detained and prevented from proceeding by the officers of a revenue cutter, acting under the authority of the President of the United States, in pursuance of an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels, &c. passed on the 22d December, 1807, which act was received and promulgated by the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, on the 27th December, 1807.—The said officers took away all the ship's papers. The vessel was ordered, and returned to Philadelphia, and was regularly abandoned to the underwriters.

The question for the opinion of the court was—Whether, on the facts stated, the plaintiffs are entitled to recover for a total or a partial loss; or whether the defendants were entitled to judgment.

The case was argued on the 12th and 13th inst. by Hopkinson and Dallas for the plaintiff and by Rawle and Lewis for the defendants. The same point had occurred in the case of King vs. Delaware Insurance Company, and was argued by Charles Ingersoll and Tilghman for plaintiff, and Condy and Rawle for defendants.

On the part of the plaintiff it was contended that the detention under the embargo, was a loss insured against under the words "arrests, restraints, and detainments of all kings, princes and people, of what nation, condition or quality soever." These words are general enough to embrace the case; and it must therefore lie on the defendant, to shew how or why it is excepted. That an embargo by a foreign power authorizes abandonment cannot be denied, and the words equally embrace the case of a domestic embargo, and no reason exists why it should be excluded. They further contended that though the case had never been expressly decided in England or in our own courts, yet the inclination of the judges as well as that of the elementary writers, appeared clearly to be in favor of the insured's right to abandon in case of a domestic as well as a foreign embargo.

For the defendants it was contended, that the words of the policy did not embrace the case—that if they did, such a contract would be void, as being against the public policy. An insurance is in the nature of a wager. A wager which is to give a party an interest different from the general interest of the community is void. Whether a contract of insurance makes it the interest of either party to obstruct a measure, or to prevent the passage or enactment of a measure which the government thinks necessary, and for public good, it is void. Moreover, an act of Congress is the act of every citizen in the community—the plaintiff himself is one of the framers of an act for which he now claims to recover a large sum of money from defendants.

The Court held the case under advisement, and this day a very able opinion was delivered by the presiding Judge, Washington, in favour of the insured; that the detention under the embargo was a loss within the words or meaning of the policy: authorised an abandonment: and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover for a total loss.

DIED.—At Richmond, (Virginia) on the 8th ult. *GIDEON WANTON*, Esq. of this town, in the 85th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Spanish ship Espanola Alianza, Barot, Havanna: Sloop Industry, Boughton, Edenton: ditto Juno, Savary, New-York.

CLEARED,

Brig Marian, Greene, Norfolk: do. Hercules Courtney, Phillips, Charleston: Sloop Lilly, Kelley ditto: do. Gen. Greene, Wixson, ditto: do. Jenny, Custis, Washington: do. Olive, Cowing, ditto: do. Flora Spencer, Richmond: do. Fame, Waldin, New-York.

Ten Thousand Dollars for only Three Dollars!

ORDERS for tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received, for a few weeks, by *L. ROUSMANIERE*, at the Office of the Newport Mercury. The following are the Prizes, viz.—2 of 10,000 Dollars: 2 of 5000 Dollars: 2 of 2500 Dollars: 3 of 1000 Dollars: 6 of 500: 15 of 200: 30 of 100: 60 of 50: 150 of 20: 300 of 10: and 13 800 of 5 Dollars.

Present price of Tickets Three Dollars—but will soon rise to 3 dollars and 50 cents.

The *River Lehigh Lottery* will be drawn in Philadelphia, and a regular *List of Prizes* will be received weekly, during the drawing.

Newport, May 20, 1809.

DANIEL HOLLOWAY,

Has for Sale,

GARDEN SEEDS, warranted, and as cheap as any in Newport.—*Also for Sale*, A small Orchard in Newtown, containing about 50 Trees, of the best kind, which bear well.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

STORAGE,

FOR all kinds of GOODS, in excellent Stores, may be had on the Wharf of the late Capt. Benedict Smith, now improved by the Subscriber, by applying to

JOHN CLARKE.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his FARM, containing about 116 Acres of Land, well watered and wooded, situated on Point Judith, South-Kingstown.—There is on the Farm a large Dwelling-House, barn, crib, and a grist mill, all in good repair.—The toll of the Mill amounts to about 200 bushels of corn a year, and is supplied with water from a never failing stream.—The situation of the above mentioned Farm is extremely convenient for the purpose of procuring sea manure.—For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, living on the premises, or to Capt. CORNELL LITTLEFIELD, Newport.

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

South-Kingstown, May 16, 1809.

TRY.

OFFER

THE Entire Cargoes of ... Espanola Alianza, and Brig ... cia Castilliana.—Consisting of:—

585 Hogsheads, 57 Tierces, 64 Barrels } New crop MOLASSES.
194 Boxes 1st quality powdered Sugars.
181 Do. Do. Brown Ditto.
7 Hogsheads Honey.
11 Tons Logwood.
1 Ton Lignumvitæ.
150 Boxes Spanish Cigars.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

HAVE FOR SALE

312 Barrels Richmond Superfine FLOUR, Gallego's Brand.
180 Casks RICE.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

For Richmond,

THE Sloop BETSEY, JOSEPH CHILDS Master, will sail on Wednesday, the 24th inst.—For Freight or Passage apply to RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 50, situated in Bridge-street, with a good cellar and a shop adjoining suitable for a Cabinet maker, with a yard, garden, stable and a good well of water, now in possession of BENJAMIN HAMMOND.—The above Estate if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant,—For further particulars, enquire of

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, May 20, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198, in Thames-Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms, apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16th, 1809.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH supply, comprising a general Assortment of Summer GOODS, now opened, and for Sale by

JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

Fresh Goods.

Rebecca Drummond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Summer season, which are now offered for sale, at Shop No 163, Thames-street, formerly occupied by Mrs. VINSON.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Assortment of Calicoes, Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hosiery, Lutestrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, just received and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE MANAGERS of the Newport METHODIST CHAPEL LOTTERY, have determined to commence Drawing said Lottery on the first MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

JASON SPRAGUE,

Has for Sale, at No. 4, Washington-street.

5000 wt. first quality CHEESE, for Cash or approved credit.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

NEW HOTEL.

THE Public are informed, that the Subscriber has taken the House formerly occupied by Mr. *Oliver Vorse*, north of the State-House, in Broad Street, where Parties and Clubs may be accommodated with private rooms &c. Suppers prepared on short notice. Persons may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging.—All kinds of refreshments provided; and good accommodations for Horses, &c.

Pastery and Cake of various kinds, together with Porter, Mead and Beer constantly on hand.

Families can be supplied with Calves head Soup, dressed turtle fashion, every Friday, from 12 till 2 o'clock.

Calves-feet Jelly kept for sale. Cordials of various kinds, a constant supply.

As the Subscriber has been at considerable trouble and expence in obtaining one of the first Cooks from the city of New-York, he flatters himself he shall receive a portion of the public patronage. Every attention will be paid to those who may visit his House, where the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's most obedient servant,

CATO BARKER.

N. B. Horses and Carriages to Let.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A FARM containing about 90 Acres of good land, well watered and wooded, with a Dwelling-House, barn, crib, &c and an orchard thereon, situated in Westerly, about 11-4 miles northerly from Pawcatuck Bridge.—For further particulars and terms, apply to JOHN CLARKE on the premises, or to

GEORGE CLARKE.

Middletown, May 18, 1809.

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

LATELY publiſhed at Philadelphia, and for ſale at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, Newport.*

The Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs and Accompliſhment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade by the Britiſh Parliament. —By THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A. In two vols. 12mo.—Price 3 dollars per ſet, neatly and ſtrongly bound.

Alſo for ſale as above,

The American GARDENER's CALENDAR; adapted to the Climates and Seaſons of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work neceſſary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit-Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nurſery, Pleaſure-Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-Houſe, Hot-Houſe, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year; with ample practical directions for performing the ſame; alſo a variety of other neceſſary and uſeful information, by BERNARD M'MAHON, Nurſery, Seedsman, and Floriſt.—In 1 vol.

FISHER AMES's WORKS, AND CHAPMAN's SELECT SPEECHES.

A few more copies of theſe valuable works, are juſt received and for ſale as above.

Alſo for ſale as above, a more extenſive aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than uſual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every deſcription and price: PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS a great variety both of ſizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind uſed in this Vicinity, —ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every ſize and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almoſt every ſpecies in uſe, well bound and good paper.—The beſt quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER PAPER, &c. &c.—all which will be ſold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport April 1, 1809.

Inſurance againſt Fire.

To FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Inſure Property from Loſs or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for ſhorter and longer periods. This Company firſt introduced Fire Inſurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Inſtitution may in ſome degree be eſtimated by the Loſſes paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively ſhort ſpace of time, have conſiderably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company inſure Houſes, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Houſehold Furniture, Merchandiſe, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Alſo Veſſels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumſtances of the Property, are in all caſes proportioned to the real riſk, and as low and moderate as poſſible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjuſtment of the Loſſes.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec 23, 1808.

Samuel Blagge,

At No. 23, *STATE-STREET, BOSTON.*

TRANSACTS Buſineſs on Commiſſion, and makes liberal advances on Merchandize conſigned for Sale. He refers thoſe who may require his ſervices, to Meſſrs. LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place, for further information.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

BOARDING AND TEA-HOUSE.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public, that he has taken as a BOARDING and TEA-HOUSE, that very convenient ſtand of Dr. *Richmond's*, in Portſmouth, four and a half miles from Newport.—The ſituation is uncommonly pleaſant, the Chambers large, elegant, and airy, and pleaſe the eye with a moſt extenſive and beautiful land and water proſpect. Every attention will be paid to thoſe who may favour him with their company.

WILLIAM ALMY.

Portsmouth, April 14, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Keeper of the Hoſpital on *Coaster's Harbour*, is about leaving it; and it is the opinion of the Town-Council that ſome ſuitable perſon ſhould go on immediately.—Application may be made to JONATHAN ALMY, Town-Clerk.

SAMUEL VINSON,
President of the Town-Council.

April 5, 1809.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their reſpective claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

THE Perſon who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's Hiſtory of England, belonging to the late Mr. *John C. Scott*, is requeſted to return the ſame to the Subſcriber immediately

THOMAS TOWNSEND,
Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the ſaid Scott.

Newport, April 9, 1808.

Ten Thouſand Dollars,

AND NO DEDUCTION!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpoſe of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1	Prize	10,000	10,000
		3000	3000
3	Prizes of	1000	3000
6		500	3000
50		100	5000
50		50	2500
100		20	2000
500		10	5000
3700		5	18,500
4411			52,000

Subject to no deduction.
Not two Blanks to a Prize

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of Tickets are ſold, and when compleated, a liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and Ninety Days after which the higheſt prize will be paid; and thoſe prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be conſidered as generouſly given to the purpoſes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
L. BEALL. } *Managers.*

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for ſale at this office.

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand*, No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

His friends may be aſſured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He ſolicits the continuance of his former cuſtomers in their favour.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

John F. Townſend & Co.

No. 123, *Thames-ſtreet, Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of GOODS, ſuited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on the loweſt terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton ſhirting, flannels baizes Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, fine linen Cambric fine cambric Handkerchies, black and crimſon tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, ſlate and black Engliſh ſilk Hoſe, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy ſhawls, black and white Crape, ſcarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Iriſh Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Alſo for Sale, a handſome aſſortment of real ſuperfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Caſſimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe in want.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townſend & Co.

No. 157, *Thames-ſtreet.*

HAVE juſt received their ſupply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the buſhel or ſmaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the buſhel; Coal by the buſhel.—*Alſo*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; ſuitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

MEN's, YOUTH's, AND CHILDREN's HATS.

George Wanton,

Has juſt received at his Store corner of Market ſquare.

AN extenſive Aſſortment of HATS, which added to his former ſtock, will enable him to furniſh Hats, of almoſt every ſize, ſhape and price uſually wanted; as Youth's and Men's felt, plated, caſtor and beaver; Men's wide and common brims, of a ſuperior quality. Theſe Hats will be ſold remarkably low, and are warranted inferior to none which are manufactured in this country, at the ſame prices.—*Alſo*, A variety of Youth's and Children's red and black Morocco Hats.—*Lately received*, One bale elegant French PAPER-HANGINGS, with BORDERS ſuitable therefor.—*Alſo*, A variety of cheap American PAPERS, with wide and narrow BORDERS, at the loweſt poſſible prices.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That MARY WANTON of Newport, ſole Executrix of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Stephen Ayrault Wanton*, late of ſaid Newport, mariner, deceaſed, hath taken upon herſelf that truſt and given bonds as the law directs. All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, as well as all perſons indebted to make payment to the Subſcriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from ſaid Executrix, to conduct the Adminiſtration upon ſaid eſtate

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 6, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Mainſail and Jibb, containing about fifteen bolts of Holland's Duck, two years in wear, but now in good order.—Enquire of

JAMES PERRY.

Newport April 28, 1809.

A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK FOR SEAMEN.

JUST publiſhed and for ſale at L. ROUSMANIERE's Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, a new and valuable book for Seamen, entitled

Inſtructions for Mariners, reſpecting the management of Ships at Single Anchor: alſo general rules for Sailing.—To which is annexed, an addreſs to Seamen.—By HENRY TAYLOR, of North Shields, (England) Projector of the Lights in Haſbro' Gatt, and at the Goodwin and Sunk Sands. From the Fifth Engliſh Edition.

The following is publiſhed as recommendatory of the work:

The Ship-Owners of North Shields at their General Meeting came to the following Reſolutions:

"That having examined and approved Henry Taylor's Inſtructions for managing ſhips at ſingle anchor, order, that a number of them be purchaſed and put on board each of our ſhips, and we recommend them to the attention of every deſcription of Seamen."

Alſo for ſale as above,

The AMERICAN COAST PILOT, 5th edition.—BOWDITCH's NEW AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, an improved edition.—The new improved WEST-INDIA PILOT, containing charts of all the Weſt-India Iſlands.—The new improved AMERICAN PILOT, containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coaſt of North-America.—A new and correct chart of the COAST OF AFRICA, extending from Gibraltar to Sierra Leon, including the Madeira, Canary, and Cape de Verd Iſles, by John Hamilton Moore.—NAUTICAL ALMANACKS.—SEAMEN's JOURNALS.—GEOGRAPHIES and GAZETTEERS—DICTIONARIES—WALSH's MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC—QUILLS, WRITING-PAPER LEAD-PENCILS, LOG BOOK PAPER, and almoſt every other article in the Stationary line, all which will be ſold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, April 2, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 108, *Thames-Street.*

AN Elegant Aſſortment of Calicoes, Ginghams, Dimities and Cambricks, ſilk Shawls; Cambrick ditto; elegant fancy Muſlins; ſpider nett, &c.—An extenſive Aſſortment of Ribbons; cotton and thread Laces; large plain tortoiſe ſhell combs; velvet ribbons; trimmings; ſilk cords; buttons; ſarſnetts; cotton caſſimeres; jeans; veſtings; velvets; caſſimeres; hoſiery; and a general aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.—ALSO, Carries on the Bonnett Buſineſs in all its various branches, by the moſt approved Girls from the Manufactories at Wentham and Franklin.—Straw or ſilk Bonnets made at the ſhorteſt notice. Plain, dunſtable and ſtraw trimmings of every kind for ſale.—*Juſt received*, An elegant aſſortment of ſplit ſtraw Bonnets, of the neweſt ſhapes, conſiſting of every quality and ſize, from 1 Dollar to 5 Dollars.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

John M. Mansfield,

At his SHOE STORE, No. 141 *Thames-Street, corner of Mary-ſtreet.*

HAS recently received a large ſupply of SHOES, among which are 500 pair of Morocco, of a ſuperior quality, with york, wirtemburgh and ſpring heels, made with ties and ſlippers.—Alſo, a large ſupply of low priced Shoes, with a good aſſortment of Miſſes and Children's Do. of various colours and ſizes.—Alſo, Men's and Boy's fine and common ſhoes, and Ladies velvet and florentine Ditto.—He expects this day, in addition to his ſtock on hand, a large ſupply of Miſſes and Children's ſhoes, with a few dozen of Ladies green morocco, and dark coloured kid Do. and Sandals.—He has on hand a few dozen of Morocco ſhoes with heels, which he will ſell at 3*s* 9*d* per pair, with a few dozen of Miſſes at 2*s* 6*d* per pair.—Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe by the quantity for the Southern or Weſt-India market, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms, as he is conſtantly ſupplied from Manufactories in Lynn, in which he is intereſted.—He keeps conſtantly on hand a ſupply of New-York Leather, viz. neats leather, calf ſkins, ſeal ſkins, boot legs and tops, &c. &c.—*For Sale, as above*, 40 half-barrels of Alexandria Flour.—*Alſo*, A good Horſe and Chaiſe to ſell or to let.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Benjamin & Solomon G. Weaver,

HATTERS.

TAKE this method to inform their friends and the public in general, they have removed from No. 90 to No. 91, Thames-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite their old ſtand, and directly oppoſite JAMES MUMFORD's Dry Goods ſtore, where they have juſt received from New-York, an addition to their former ſtock, ſelected by themſelves, which makes their aſſortment of Men's, Youths, and Children's HATS, as good as was ever offered from any Store in Newport, all which they intend to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in this town.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-ſtreet, 3 doors ſouth of Market-ſquare, by wholeſale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, ſpun yarn, mariine, houſe line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, ſewing and ſeine twine, ſmall fiſhing lines, &c.—Alſo for Sale, 10 or 12 Cwt. of Swede's ſquare and flat bar iron, cheap for caſh.—*Alſo*, An Aſſortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimenſion, made at ſhort notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store ſo near the ſhipping, where may be had at all times, an Aſſortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this Town, they flatter themſelves that they ſhall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Earl & Allſton,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extenſive ſupply of Charts, braſs and wood Compaſſes, Teleſcopes, &c. rendering their aſſortment very complete; and have conſtantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the moſt approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooſes, }
Greene's Anchors.
Linſeed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails aſſorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels, which they offer for ſale on liberal terms.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers ſhall meet with due attention.

Alſo, juſt received and for ſale

Swede's Iron of the following ſizes, by the Ton or leſs:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 ſquare; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogſheads ſcrewed Fiſh in prime order for ſhipping; 1000 buſhels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels freſh Flour; Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar; Turpentine: Roſin: Grindſtones: Aſh Oars: Anchors: Ruſſia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Garden, in Spring-ſtreet, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Eſq.—For further particulars and terms apply at the Houſe.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CHACE, ſtanding on Waſhington and Marſh-ſtreets, and directly oppoſite Capt. *Thomas Dennis's*; under the direction of the Truſtees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER,
Treaſurer to ſaid Truſtees.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe and Garden ſituated in Broad-ſtreet, late belonging to Capt. *Chriſtopher Congdon.*—Alſo, a Farm in Middletown, conſiſting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Dwelling-Houſe, and Lot of Land, ſituated in Barney-ſtreet, No. 2, oppoſite the Jew's Synagogue.—For further particulars, enquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Houſe and Garden No. 5, Farewell-ſtreet, now occupied by Major John Collins.—For terms apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809

FOR SALE,

A LOT of LAND, containing about three Acres, ſituated at the ſouth end of Thames-Street.—For terms &c apply to

CHARLES GYLES

Newport; April 28, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Shop, No. 6, Market-ſquare.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE and the Shop, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-ſtreet.—For terms, apply to ABIGAIL BAKER, at the Houſe, No. 11, Proſpect-Hill.

Newport, May 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE, No. 17, Church-ſtreet. If not diſpoſed of by the 25th inſtant, it will then be to LET.—For terms, enquire of

ANN OLYPHANT.

Newport, May 5, 1809.

NEW ACADEMY,

Barney-Street.

THE Public are informed, that Mr. TREVETT's new and airy Academy is ready for the reception of pupils. He flatters himſelf that the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation; the accommodation of the building; together with his determination to pay every attention to thoſe placed under his tuition, will enſure him a portion of the public patronage.

N. B. The Scholars will, as uſual, be publicly examined (by the Rev. Clergy) quarterly.

Newport, April 26, 1809.

HARRIOTT's STRUGGLES THROUGH LIFE.

A few more copies of this new and highly intereſting work, are juſt received and for ſale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

April 21, 1809.

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

LATELY published at Philadelphia, and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, Newport.*

The History of the Rise, Progress and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade by the British Parliament. —By THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A. In two vols. 12mo.—Price 3 dollars per set, neatly and strongly bound.

Also for sale as above,

The American GARDENER's CALENDAR; adapted to the Climates and Seasons of the United States :—Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit-Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nursery, Pleasure-Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-House, Hot-House, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year; with ample practical directions for performing the same; also a variety of other necessary and useful information, by BERNARD M'MAHON, Nursery, Seedsman, and Florist.—In 1 vol.

FISHER AMES's WORKS, AND CHAPMAN's SELECT SPEECHES.

A few more copies of these valuable works, are just received and for sale as above.

Also for sale as above, a more extensive assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than usual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every description and price: PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS a great variety both of sizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind used in this Vicinity, —ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every size and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almost every species in use, well bound and good paper.—The best quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER PAPER, &c. &c.—all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport April 1, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

To FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec 23, 1808.

Samuel Blagge,

AT No. 23, STATE-STREET, BOSTON.

TRANSACTS Business on Commission, and makes liberal advances on Merchandize consigned for Sale. He refers those who may require his services, to Messrs. LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place, for further information.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

BOARDING AND TEA-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has taken as a BOARDING and TEA-HOUSE, that very convenient stand of Dr. *Rehmond's*, in Portsmouth, four and a half miles from Newport.—The situation is uncommonly pleasant, the Chambers large, elegant, and airy, and please the eye with a most extensive and beautiful land and water prospect. Every attention will be paid to those who may favour him with their company.

WILLIAM ALMY.

Portsmouth, April 14, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Keeper of the Hospital on *Coaster's Harbour*, is about leaving it; and it is the opinion of the Town-Council that some suitable person should go on immediately.—Application may be made to JONATHAN ALMY, Town-Clerk.

SAMUEL VINSON,
President of the Town Council.

April 5, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

THE Person who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's History of England, belonging to the late Mr. *John C. Scott*, is requested to return the same to the Subscriber immediately

THOMAS TOWNSEND,
Administrator to the Estate of the said Scott.

Newport, April 9, 1809.

Ten Thousand Dollars,

AND NO DEDUCTION!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	Prize	10,000	is	10,000
		3000		3000
3	Prizes of	1000		3000
6		500		3000
50		100		5000
50		50		2500
100		20		2000
500		10		5000
3700		5		18,500
4411				52,000

Subject to no deduction.
Not two Blanks to a Prize

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold, and when compleated, a list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and Ninety Days after which the highest prize will be paid; and those prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be considered as generously given to the purposes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
L. BEALL, } *Managers.*

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for sale at this office.

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand*, No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

His friends may be assured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. He solicits the continuance of his former customers in their favour.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are :—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels baizes Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fine linen Cambric fine cambric Handkerchies, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also for Sale, a handsome assortment of real superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157, Thames-street.

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

MEN's, YOUTH's, AND CHILDREN's HATS.

George Wanton,

Has just received at his Store corner of Market square.

AN extensive Assortment of HATS, which added to his former stock, will enable him to furnish Hats, of almost every size, shape and price usually wanted; as Youth's and Men's felt, plated, castor and beaver; Men's wide and common brims, of a superior quality. These Hats will be sold remarkably low, and are warranted inferior to none which are manufactured in this country, at the same prices.—*Also*, A variety of Youth's and Children's red and black Morocco Hats.—*Lately received*, One bale elegant French PAPER-HANGINGS, with BORDERS suitable therefor.—*Also*, A variety of cheap American PAPERS, with wide and narrow BORDERS, at the lowest possible prices.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That MARY WANTON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of *Stephen Ayrault Wanton*, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 6, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Mainsail and Jibb, containing about fifteen bolts of Holland's Duck, two years in wear, but now in good order.—Enquire of

JAMES PERRY.

Newport April 28, 1809.

A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK FOR SEAMEN.

JUST published and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, a new and valuable book for Seamen, entitled

Instructions for Mariners, respecting the management of Ships at Single Anchor: also general rules for Sailing.—To which is annexed, an address to Seamen.—By HENRY TAYLOR, of North Shields, (England) Projector of the Lights in Hasbro' Gatt, and at the Goodwin and Sunk Sands. From the Fifth English Edition.

The following is published as recommendatory of the work :

The Ship-Owners of North Shields at their General Meeting came to the following Resolutions :

"That having examined and approved Henry Taylor's Instructions for managing ships at single anchor, order, that a number of them be purchased and put on board each of our ships, and we recommend them to the attention of every description of Seamen."

Also for sale as above,

The AMERICAN COAST PILOT, 5th edition.—BOWDITCH's NEW AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, an improved edition.—The new improved WEST-INDIA PILOT, containing charts of all the West-India Islands.—The new improved AMERICAN PILOT, containing the Navigation of the Sea Coast of North-America.—A new and correct chart of the COAST OF AFRICA, extending from Gibraltar to Sierra Leon, including the Madeira, Canary, and Cape de Verd Isles, by John Hamilton Moore.—NAUTICAL ALMANACKS.—SEAMEN's JOURNALS.—GEOGRAPHIES and GAZETTEERS—DICTIONARIES—WALSH's MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC—QUILLS, WRITING-PAPER LEAD-PENCILS, LOG-BOOK PAPER, and almost every other article in the Stationary line, all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, April 2, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 108, Thames-Street.

AN Elegant Assortment of Calicoes, Ginghams, Dimities and Cambricks, silk Shawls; Cambrick ditto; elegant fancy Muslins; spider nett, &c.—An extensive Assortment of Ribbons; cotton and thread Laces; large plain tortoise shell combs; velvet ribbons; trimmings; silk cords; buttons; farsnetts; cotton cassimeres; jeans; vestings; velvets; cassimeres; hosiery; and a general assortment of Goods, suitable for the season.—ALSO, Carries on the Bonnett Business in all its various branches, by the most approved Girls from the Manufactories at Wentham and Franklin.—Straw or silk Bonnets made at the shortest notice. Plain, dunstable and straw trimmings of every kind for sale.—*Just received*, An elegant assortment of split straw Bonnets, of the newest shapes, consisting of every quality and size, from 1 Dollar to 5 Dollars.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

John M. Mansfield,

At his SHOE STORE, No. 141 Thames-Street, corner of Mary-street.

HAS recently received a large supply of SHOES, among which are 500 pair of Morocco, of a superior quality, with york, wirtemburgh and spring heels, made with ties and slippers.—Also, a large supply of low priced Shoes, with a good assortment of Misses and Children's Do. of various colours and sizes.—Also, Men's and Boy's fine and common shoes, and Ladies velvet and florentine Ditto.—He expects this day, in addition to his stock on hand, a large supply of Misses and Children's shoes, with a few dozen of Ladies green morocco, and dark coloured kid Do. and Sandals.—He has on hand a few dozen of Morocco shoes with heels, which he will sell at 3*s* 9*d* per pair, with a few dozen of Misses at 2*s* 6*d* per pair.—Those who wish to purchase by the quantity for the Southern or West-India market, may be supplied on the most reasonable terms, as he is constantly supplied from Manufactories in Lynn, in which he is interested.—He keeps constantly on hand a supply of New-York Leather, viz. neats leather, calf skins, seal skins, boot legs and tops, &c. &c.—*For Sale, as above*, 40 half-barrels of Alexandria Flour.—*Also*, A good Horse and Chaise to sell or to let.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Benjamin & Solomon G. Weaver,

HATTERS.

TAKE this method to inform their friends and the public in general, they have removed from No 90 to No. 91, Thames-street, nearly opposite their old stand, and directly opposite JAMES MUMFORD's Dry Goods Store, where they have just received from New-York, an addition to their former stock, selected by themselves, which makes their assortment of Men's, Youths, and Children's HATS, as good as was ever offered from any Store in Newport, all which they intend to sell as low as can be purchased in this town.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for Sale, 10 or 12 Cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension, made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this Town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand :—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooses, }
Greene's Anchors.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less :—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 square; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping; 1000 bushels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels fresh Flour; Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar; Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in Spring-street, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Esq.—For further particulars and terms apply at the House.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CRAGE, standing on Washington and Marth-streets, and directly opposite Capt. *Thomas Dennis's*; under the direction of the Trustees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER,
Treasurer to said Trustees.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE House and Garden situated in Broad-street, late belonging to Capt. *Christopher Congdon.*—Also, a Farm in Middletown, consisting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Dwelling-House, and Lot of Land, situated in Barney-street, No. 2, opposite the Jew's Synagogue.—For further particulars, enquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated House and Garden No. 5, Farewell-street, now occupied by Major John Collins.—For terms apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809

FOR SALE,

A LOT of LAND, containing about three Acres, situated at the south end of Thames-Street.—For terms &c apply to

CHARLES GYLES

Newport; April 28, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE Dwelling-House and Shop, No. 6, Market-square.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE and the Shop, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-street.—For terms, apply to ABIGAIL BAKER, at the House, No. 11, Prospect-Hill.

Newport, May 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE, No. 17, Church-street. If not disposed of by the 25th instant, it will then be to LET.—For terms, enquire of

ANN OLYPHANT.

Newport, May 5, 1809.

NEW ACADEMY,

Barney-Street.

THE Public are informed, that Mr. TREVETT's new and airy Academy is ready for the reception of pupils. He flatters himself that the pleasantness of the situation; the accommodation of the building; together with his determination to pay every attention to those placed under his tuition, will ensure him a portion of the public patronage.

N. B. The Scholars will, as usual, be publicly examined (by the Rev. Clergy) quarterly.

Newport, April 26, 1809.

HARRIOTT's STRUGGLES THROUGH LIFE.

A few more copies of this new and highly interesting work, are just received and for sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

April 21, 1809.